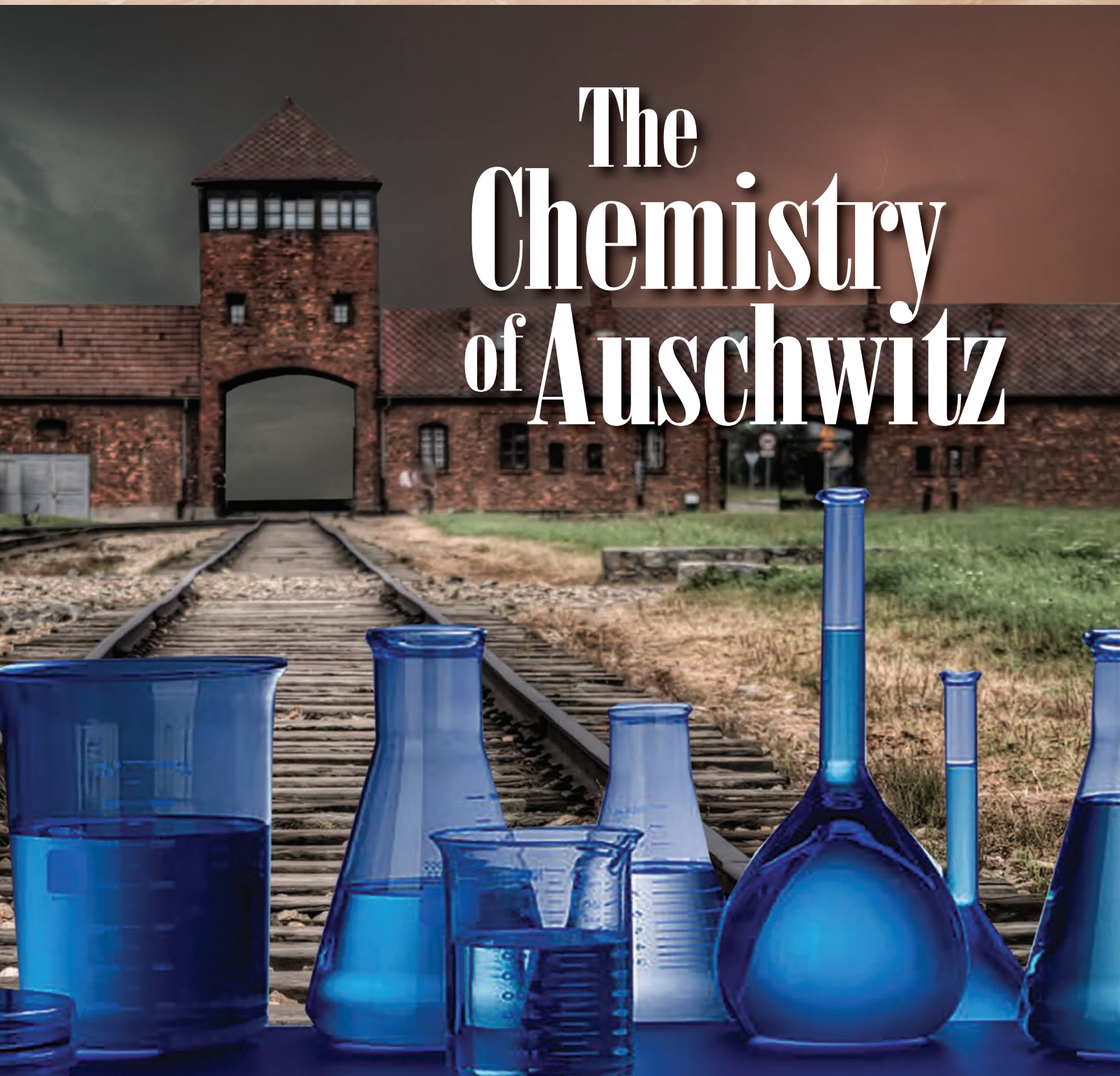
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

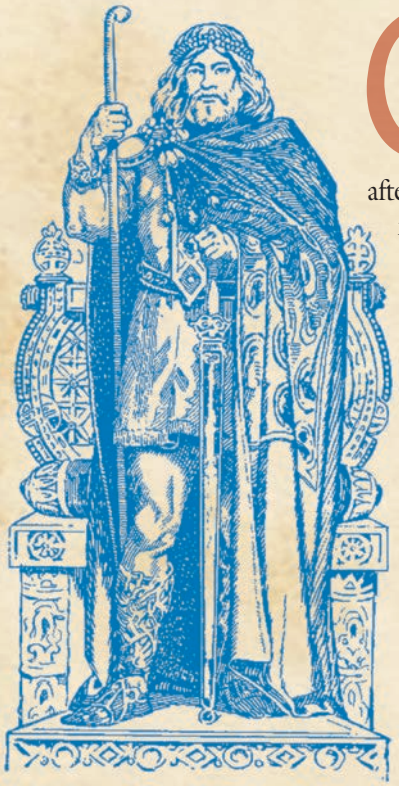
VOLUME XXIV NUMBER 2 MARCH/APRIL 2018 WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



The Chemistry of Auschwitz

Theodoric the Great

The Barbarian Champion of Civilization



Odoacer represented the low point of Italian history. He was a German warrior who became the first king of Italy in 476 after leading the revolt that threw out the last Roman emperor in the West, Romulus Augustus. Then, after assuming total power of the empire, Odoacer did next to nothing with it. There were no grand buildings, no funding of literature, no artistic advancements, no great works of engineering, although he did terrorize his neighbors, one of whom was Theodoric, King of the Goths.

After invading Italy and forcing Odoacer into Ravenna and soon thereafter obtaining his surrender, Theodoric slew Odoacer at a reconciliation banquet.

Theodoric immediately began restoring ancient monuments in Rome, including the Colosseum and Theater of Pompey. He also built an impressive palace and had a massive mausoleum constructed for himself. He directed the decoration of Saint Apollinare, among other building projects that transformed Ravenna into a great capital city. Under his rule, Ravenna soon began to look and act like the great capital it was.

Theodoric was born in Pannonia in 454, after his tribe had defeated the Huns at the Battle of Nedao. From the age of 10, Theodoric had grown up as a hostage in Constantinople, receiving a privileged imperial Roman education. He succeeded his father as leader of the Pannonian Ostrogoths in 473.

And just 15 years later he would find himself the ruler of the remnants of the western Roman empire as well as the Ostrogoths and Visigoths. This is his amazing story.

In this classic book, written in 1891, scholar Thomas Hodgkin recounts not only Theodoric's great accomplishments, but also the unraveling of his empire upon his death.

ORDERING INFORMATION: Softcover, 442 pages, 32 illustrations, six-page table of contents, indexed, #804, *$25* minus 10% plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003

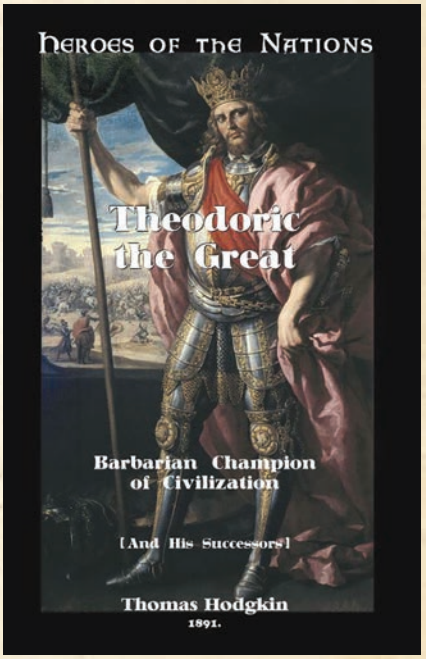


Table of Contents

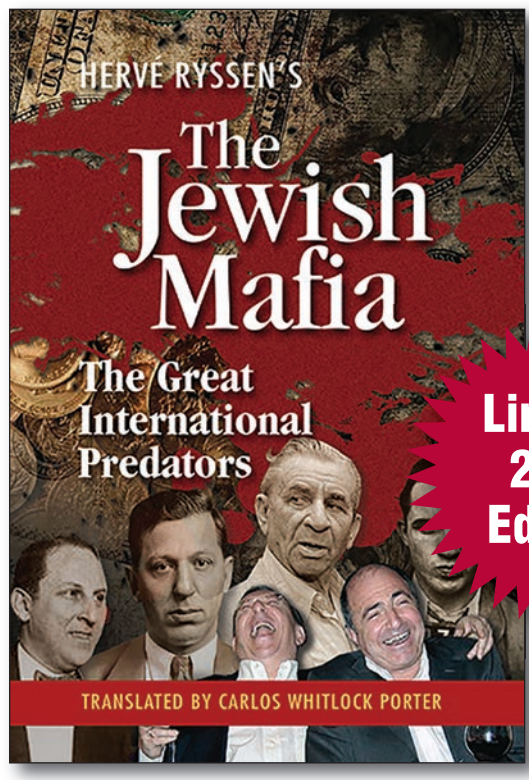
- Theodoric's Ancestors
- The Might of Attila
- Theodoric's Boyhood
- Southward Migration
- Storm and Stress
- Italy Under Odoacer
- Conquest of Italy
- Civilitas
- Roman Officials
- The Arian League
- Anastasius
- Rome and Ravenna
- Roethius
- Theodoric's Tomb
- Amalasuentha
- Belisarius
- Totila
- Narses
- The Theodoric of Saga
- Indexed
- 32 illustrations
- Geneaologies

BANNED BY AMAZON—NOW BACK IN AN EXCLUSIVE EDITION AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE BARNES REVIEW!

The Jewish Mafia
The Great International Predators

By Herve Ryssen • Translated by Carlos Whitlock Porter

Here it is, between two covers for the very first time—a comprehensive look at the Jewish mafia from the earliest times until today. Meticulously detailed and documented largely from Jewish sources, this book is a fearless examination of organized Jewish criminality in all parts of the world, with an astonishing catalog of serious crimes. The author, Herve Ryssen, has been jailed 13 times for writing seven books. His most recent conviction in 2015, for which he received three months hard time, came simply as punishment for the original cover to this book (a stock illustration of 1930s gangsters with a list of their crimes—arms dealing, racketeering, contract murder, drug dealing, money laundering, pimping, casinos, pornography, kidnapping, burglary, armed robbery, diamond swindles, white slaving, smuggling, African slave trading, trafficking in stolen artwork etc etc). That cover has changed to the one you see here at right.



Now expanded, updated and revised, perhaps the most shocking chapters of the book are those dealing with forced prostitution in Israel, international organ trafficking and the organ transplant industry.

But further description of the contents is not nearly as powerful as a portion of the table of contents. Inside *The Jewish Mafi*a, Ryssen details: the "Torah Nostra's" history; American organized crime (and you thought Al Capone was a top criminal); Murder, Inc.; Meyer Lansky; the "invisible" mafia; the pillage of Russia; Mafioso Democracy; the fall of the Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella; the Organizatsiya in America; Antwerp; Vilnius; Bangkok; Bogota; the mafia in Israel; the diamond industry; revolutionary paramilitary funding; hashish; cocaine; heroin and the "ecstasy" trade; porno cinema; the trafficking of illegal immigrants; the white slave trade; the Atlantic African slave trade; Christian slaves of the Middle Ages; organ selling; the aesthetic surgery racket; Claude Lipsky's swindles; Jacques Crozmarie and the ARC scandal; horse racing and garage rip-offs; the VAT fraud; swindling fellow Jews; Samuel Flatto-Sharon; crime in England, the U.S. and France; Monsieur Michel and Monsieur Joseph; Seams and Co.; profit fever; the pillaging of vanquished countries; and more.

Herve Ryssen, above, has compiled an amazing reference work on the Jewish mafia.

This is, without a doubt, the most comprehensive, fascinating and fast-paced book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia, from a man who dares to write the truth despite being a favorite and repeated target of the politically correct Zionist thought police.

Softcover, 381 pages, 475 supporting endnotes, #731, new full color cover, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge. You may also purchase this book and many other great Revisionist products at our online store located at www.BarnesReview.com.

Hurry! We're not sure how long it will be before they try to ban this book again!

ADVANCE RENEW & ACCEPT OUR GIFTS!

Renew in advance today and take advantage of one of these offers . . .

OPTION 1: Free Issue

Renew one year at $56 and we'll send you a FREE copy of the "Defending Dixie" issue.

Renew your subscription for one year at $56 (six issues) and we'll send you a **FREE copy of the "Defending Dixie"** issue to hand out. This issue is packed with interviews and articles of great pertinence to events that are happening right now. President Donald Trump said this: "Sad to see the history and culture of our great country being ripped apart with the removal of our beautiful statues and monuments. You can't change history, but you can learn from it. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson—who's next, Washington, Jefferson? So foolish! Also the beauty that is being taken out of our cities, towns and parks will be greatly missed and never replaced!"

OPTION 2: Rebel Flag

Renew one year for $10 extra ($66) and we'll send you this stunning Confederate flag:

Subscribe or renew to TBR for one year at $66 (U.S.A. only; regular one-year rate is $56) and we will send you a three-foot by five-foot nylon flag. (That's $56 for the U.S.A. renewal and just $10 for the $22 flag.) It's the Third National flag of the Confederacy—the "Blood-Stained Banner." This flag was adopted in 1865. The addition of the red vertical bar was proposed by Maj. Arthur L. Rogers. He said the motifs symbolized the "primary origins of the people of the Confederacy, with the saltire of the Scottish flag and the red bar from the flag of France." **You'll also get an extra FREE copy of the "Defending Dixie" issue of TBR.**

OPTION 3: Desk Flags

Renew one year for $10 extra ($66) and we'll send you this six-flag desk set:

Would you like a more private gift for renewing or subscribing? We can also offer you a beautiful desk set of six Confederate flags. These four-inch by six-inch desk flags sit in their own weighted holder and are mounted on 10-inch sturdy black plastic staffs. (That's $56 for the U.S.A. renewal and just $10 for the $20 desk flag set.) Included are the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia, the First, Second and Third National flags, the Bonnie Blue and Second Confederate Navy Jack. This is a well-made little desk set. Only 41 sets are left in stock! **You'll also get an extra FREE copy of the "Defending Dixie" issue of TBR.**

Use form below and return in TBR reply envelope enclosed within 30 days. Low stock on the flag desk set.

Cash, check, money order to TBR. We can take your charge for now: 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-5586 (main office number)

TBR ADVANCE RENEWAL OFFER

❑ **Renew my TBR subscription for ONE YEAR at $56 and send me an extra FREE copy of the "Defending Dixie" issue.**

❑ **Renew my subscription for ONE year at $66, send me an EXTRA "Defending Dixie" issue PLUS the 3-foot by 5-foot nylon Third National Flag of the Confederacy ($22 value).**

❑ **Renew my subscription for ONE year at $66, send me an EXTRA "Defending Dixie" issue PLUS the six-flag Confederate desk set ($20 retail value).**

I ENCLOSE: $_____

BONUS SUBSCRIPTION FORM

HURRY! This special bonus offer expires in 30 days.

PAYMENT: ❑ CHECK / MO / CASH ❑ CREDIT CARD

Card # _____

Expires _____ Sec. Code _____ Sig. _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge or mail this form in the return envelope supplied. If envelope is missing, send to The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Note: Must have security code to process your credit card order.

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

March/April 2018 ❖ Volume XXIV ❖ Number 2

Table of Contents

The Chemistry of Auschwitz

By John Wear, J.D.

4 Were the facilities the Germans possessed in the 1940s practical—even suitable—for killing mass numbers of prisoners as described in mainstream history books? What remnants of the poisonous chemicals have been found in the chambers? What do Revisionists claim about the chemistry of Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp?

Jewish Survivors Speak From Auschwitz-Birkenau

By John Wear, J.D.

12 The Court Historians assert that Germany's WWII concentration camps were centers of mass slaughter, whereas Holocaust Revisionists say too many "useless eaters" were kept alive at great expense to justify that claim. Who did survive, and what did they say about their experiences?

Höss Confesses to Everything

By Santiago Alvarez

17 If one has any doubts the Germans slaughtered millions of innocent people during WWII in poison gas chambers, or that the camps were no more than extermination centers, one need only look at the confessions of Auschwitz Commandant Rudolf Höss. He confessed to everything and more. But are his confessions truthful?

Why the Allies Weaponized the Holocaust Narrative

By John Wear, J.D.

20 As with any war, the victors write the history books with a keen eye toward whitewashing their own crimes and exaggerating the crimes of others. This was especially true after World War II due to the sheer volume of war crimes committed by the victors themselves.

The Malmedy War Crimes Trial: Why the Verdict Was Right

By John Wear, J.D.

26 Recently a would-be Revisionist scholar attempted to rewrite history and prove the verdicts in the Malmedy War Crimes Trial were too lenient. Here's why he fell flat on his face.

The Artist Within the Warlord

By Professor Ray Goodwin

32 This longtime Texas-based teacher, scholar and author tells us why TBR's new book, *The Artist Within the Warlord: An Adolf Hitler You've Never Known*, by Carolyn Yeager and Wilhelm Kriessmann, is must reading. Even Ray saw a few things he'd never seen in any other book.

The Nuremberg Strangler

By Carolyn Yeager

36 After World War II ended, the Allies, bent on bringing vengeance down on the military and ideological leaders of a defeated enemy, convened a series of sham legal proceedings with predetermined outcomes. In the end, 11 men were doomed to hang. Luckily for the Allies, they had the perfect psychopath to carry out the deed.

Saga of the Paratrooper General

By Ronald L. Ray

54 Though you may have never heard his name before, Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke was an eyewitness to, and a participant in, some of the most momentous events of WWII. After the war, he was accused of war crimes committed in Brest, incarcerated, escaped, returned voluntarily, was convicted and finally released. Here is Ramcke's WWII saga—taken from his own words.

The Trial of Hermann Ramcke

By V.J.P. Veale

60 V.J.P. Veale is best known for his two-book set *Advance to Barbarism*, written in the 1950s. In it he dedicated an entire section to the war crimes trial of Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke. Read what Veale thought about the proceedings.

Germany's Constitution a Flop

By Stephen Mitford Goodson

70 A constitution for the Germans would be nice, thought the Allies in 1949. The Soviets were now the largest threat to the West, and a transition from military occupation to self-governance was needed in Germany. But few know about the secret agreement arranged the night before the constitution was signed—May 23, 1949—sealing Germany's fate until 2099.

ALSO INSIDE:

From the Editor—2
TBR Editorial—3
What About the Bodies?—23
Revisionist Books from TBR—43-51
History You May Have Missed—52
Who Was F.J.P. Veale?—65
New TBR Book Launch—66
Wake Up, White World!—73
Europe Battles Arab Slavers—74
TBR Right About Rudolf Hess—78
Letters to the Editor—79

THE BARNES REVIEW

Founder: Willis A. Carto (1926-2015)
Executive Editor: Paul Angel
Editor: John Tiffany

Board of Contributing Editors:

Joaquin Bochaca
Barcelona. Spain

Matthias Chang, J.D.
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Harry Cooper
Hernando, Florida

Guenter Deckert
Weinheim, Germany

Dr. Edward DeVries
Lowell, Florida

Sam G. Dickson, J.D.
Atlanta, Georgia

John Friend
Long Beach, California

Paul Fromm
Ontario, Canada

David Gahary
Crestview, Florida

Stephen M. Goodson
Cape Town, South Africa

Prof. Ray Goodwin
Victoria, Texas

Jürgen Graf
Moscow, Russia

Robert Grooms
South Bend, Indiana

Michael A. Hoffman II
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Margaret Huffstickler
Sofia, Bulgaria

M.R. Johnson, Ph.D.
Emmitsburg, Pennsylvania

Thomas Kues
Stockholm, Sweden

Clint Lacy
Bollinger, Missouri

Richard Landwehr
Brookings, Oregon

Dr. Edgar Lucidi
Corona del Mar, California

Carlo Mattogno
Palestrina, Rome, Italy

Pete Papaherakles
Kensington, Maryland

Valerie Protopapas
Long Island, New York

Ronald L. Ray
Topeka, Kansas

Lady Michele Renouf
London, England

Philip Rife
Port Angeles, Washington

Harald Scharnhorst
Boise, Idaho

Pat Shannan
Atlanta, Georgia

Deanna Spingola
Woodridge, Illinois

Fredrick Töben, Ph.D.
Adelaide, Australia

Udo Walendy
Vlotho, Germany

Michael Walsh
Allicante, Spain

John Wear, J.D.
Dallas, Texas

The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Periodical rate postage paid at Dulles, VA 20101 and additional mailing offices. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 202-547-5586. All editorial inquiries call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (doublespaced) or in computer format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising**: 202-547-5586. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business email:** sales@barnesreview.org. **Editorial email:** Paul@barnesreview.org. **Send regular mail to:** The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Please include a phone number with all correspondence!

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

TBR SUBSCRIPTION RATES & PRICES

• **U.S.A.**
Periodical Rate: 1 year: $56; **2 years:** $98
First Class: 1 year: $80; **2 years:** $144

• **CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year:** $75; **2 years:** $150.

• **ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year**: $90. Air Mail *only*.
(TBR is accepting only one-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

QUANTITY PRICES: (Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	1-5	$10 each
	6-10	$9 each
	11-25	$8 each
	26 and more	$7 each
Bound Volumes II-XXIII:	$99 per year for 1996-2016 where available	
3-Ring Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year & volume indicated.	

The Barnes Review was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 24 years.

Answers to Our Questions?

Sometimes issues of The Barnes Review take on a life of their own. We started out planning to include just one article on the World War II Jewish holocaust for this issue, but, before we knew it, we were compiling a complete issue almost entirely dedicated to the subject of the WWII concentration camps and the farce Nuremberg trials. That's just the way it came together.

We here at TBR believe average men and women of all colors and creeds can ask questions about any historical topic they choose—including the holocaust—without being anti-Semitic or hateful or racist or whatever other slurs the thought police invent to convince others that curiosity equals hatred. Is one truly vile for asking how efficiently Zyklon-B performs as a toxic gas (for humans, not lice) or wondering just how many bodies could be rendered to ashes in the crematory ovens of Auschwitz or Majdanek or Treblinka or anywhere, for that matter? Or asking whether or not the hangman's noose at Nuremberg was tightened around any innocent necks?

Critics say that those who ask such questions are "defaming the memory of the dead." Most likely, however, the dead are looking down and are disgusted by what has occurred in their names. If Jewish and Polish authorities are right, and 1.25 million (not four million) people of all religions and nationalities died at Auschwitz of all causes during the war, wouldn't Holocaust Revisionists have "saved" more humans than anyone in recent history? Obviously, that's another 2.75 million souls who did not actually suffer and die in that camp—2.75 million rescued by the truth. Isn't that something to be praised? You can't insult the memory of dead people who really didn't die how and when the court historians insist. Why is the truth so scary when it comes to the holocaust? Wouldn't you like to find out that "only" 100,000 Americans died in the War Between the States? Would you attack and insult a scholar who brought you irrefutable evidence that had in effect saved 900,000 Americans?

Maybe you would, but I doubt it, because, if you were that type of person, you wouldn't be reading The Barnes Review. And, though we have been severely punished financially and roundly vilified by the academic gatekeepers of history—our futures more or less ruined—we just can't stop mentioning the subject of the WWII holocaust for the simple reason that they demand we shut up about it.

This is a free speech issue. And the scholars we have writing about it in this issue are not ignorant bigots. They are extremely intelligent researchers who have risked their entire professional careers just to bring you their historical findings—facts that are being ruthlessly suppressed by the biggest and most powerful Internet companies, financial institutions, professional hatemongers and thought censors operating in the world today.

Maybe we are just too stubborn to give up while we can. Maybe we're just too curious, like that cat in the old saying. Or maybe we are on to something that scares the daylights out of those turning a profit on selling and promoting their own ill-researched narratives.

Whatever it is, we just can't stop talking about this subject. It's our right to speak our minds—rationally and without animosity—until they make it illegal to do so in the United States.

Enjoy this issue, and let me know what you think. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

The Real National Disgrace

The late Willis Carto, the legendary American patriot, political organizer, publisher and founder of this magazine, was laid to rest with full military honors at the prestigious Arlington National Cemetery just outside our nation's capital roughly two years ago.

Having served honorably in the U.S. Army during World War II, and earning a Purple Heart, Carto was eligible to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery, much to the chagrin of the hostile ruling elite controlling the mainstream mass media and U.S. government.

Two years ago they started their barrage. But even now, *The National Enquirer* and *The Globe* tabloids won't let him rest in peace, carrying stories on their front pages in February calling Carto's burial in Arlington "a national disgrace." Just a rehash of the same bogus story.

An unabashed admirer of Adolf Hitler and a longtime critic of the "official" WWII narrative, Carto was for decades America's most important political dissident publisher, rendering him an enemy in the eyes of the enforcers of the politically correct tyranny ruling America and the wider Western world. Throughout his illustrious career, Carto was responsible for institutionalizing historical Revisionism and publishing a variety of books, pamphlets and other literature from a scholarly perspective that dispels the myths and disinformation surrounding WWII and the holocaust—described as "the biggest and most persistent lie in history" by Ursula Haverbeck, the persecuted octogenarian currently facing thought crime charges in Germany for disputing aspects of that taboo topic.

Opining critically about WWII and the holocaust is *verboten* in the Western world, at least according to the hostile Deep State. Unsurprisingly, given Carto's mission to publish information and perspectives that counter the prevailing narrative relating to WWII and the holocaust, he once again finds himself agitating the enemies of logic, reason, science and critical thinking.

"For a person who supported a man responsible for the greatest mass murder in the history of mankind to be buried in the sacred ground where service members who fought to do everything to defeat [Hitler]—it profanes the cemetery," Rabbi Marvin Hier, the founder of the Simon Wiesenthal Center (SWC), declared. Hier went on to describe Carto's burial at Arlington as a "national disgrace." Hier has not gotten a Purple Heart, but he does rake in about $1 million a year from the SWC.

Other Jewish leaders, whose power and influence rest largely on the questionable mainstream WWII narrative that is endlessly peddled by Hollywood, academia and other institutions of power in America, were as critical of Carto's burial. "It is unfortunate someone with Carto's views gets to be buried in our national cemetery—but, if he meets the criteria, there is not much that can be done," Marilyn Mayo, a representative of the Anti-Defamation League, lamented.

Why is the Jewish Holocaust sacrosanct while other "holocausts"—including the Assyrian Holocaust, the Greek Holocaust, the Armenian Holocaust and the Christian Russian Holocaust of the Lenin/Trotsky/Stalin era—are open for free debate and "denial"? Why is this one event not allowed to be publicly discussed and debated in the West? Who is responsible for creating an environment where thinking and writing critically about history will get one viciously attacked and slandered? Are they worried their grip on history is weakening?

The Jewish Holocaust serves as a moral sledgehammer for the New World Order agenda, which ultimately amounts to the total destruction of national sovereignty and ethnic identity, at least in the Western world. It must not be questioned for the simple reason that it might collapse upon objective and unfettered examination. And, of course, the organized Zionist elite, working in conjunction with subservient politicians and leaders of industry throughout the world, is the primary proponent of not only this holocaust horror story, but also of the goals and agenda of the New World Order more broadly.

One can dispute almost any historical or religious topic in the world today—just not "the Holocaust." Believe in it or they'll make you pay a heavy price. Thus, the real "national disgrace" is not that a decorated WWII veteran who risked his life for his country is buried in Arlington. The real national disgrace is that, in America today, free and open debate is at death's door.

Carto and the Revisionist scholars, scientists, researchers and journalists with whom he collaborated over the years—many still active today—just want to bring history into accord with the facts. And that's a mission in which everyone should take pride. ❖

—John Friend, Contributing Editor

The Chemistry of Auschwitz

Could Hitler's gas chambers really have killed 6 million people, as the mainstream insists? Here is a scientific analysis of that question.

FRED A. LEUCHTER JR.
As he looked 30 years ago.

By John Wear

Defenders of the Holocaust story have attempted to discredit scientific reports that disprove the existence of homicidal gas chambers at German labor camps during World War II. For example, Deborah Lipstadt's defense attorney, Richard Rampton, referred in court to *The Leuchter Report* as "a piece of so-called research which is not worth the paper it is written on."[1]

Dr. Richard Green states about Germar Rudolf: "Owing to the fact that he actually has some understanding of chemistry, many of his deceptions are more sophisticated than other Holocaust deniers. . . . Ultimately, he engages in the same deceptions and specious arguments as [Fred] Leuchter and [Walter] Lüftl, but the case he makes for those deceptions and arguments involves more difficult chemistry."[2]

This article will discuss attempts by chemists to discredit scientific reports that disprove the existence of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz/Birkenau during World War II.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1988, the Canadian government put Ernst Zündel on trial a second time for the criminal offense of knowingly disseminating false news about "the Holocaust." As part of his defense in this trial, Zündel commissioned the American gas-chamber expert Fred Leuchter to make a scientific examination of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek. The resulting *Leuchter Report* is the first

This gas chamber at Auschwitz, said to have been able to lethally poison hundreds of inmates at a time, would not have been able to function as claimed for numerous reasons: 1) It did not have escape-proof doors and windows; 2) it did not have panic-proof equipment; 3) it did not have gastight doors and shutters; 4) it had no provision to quickly release and distribute the poison gas; and 5) it had no effective device to ventilate or otherwise render ineffective the poison gas after an execution.

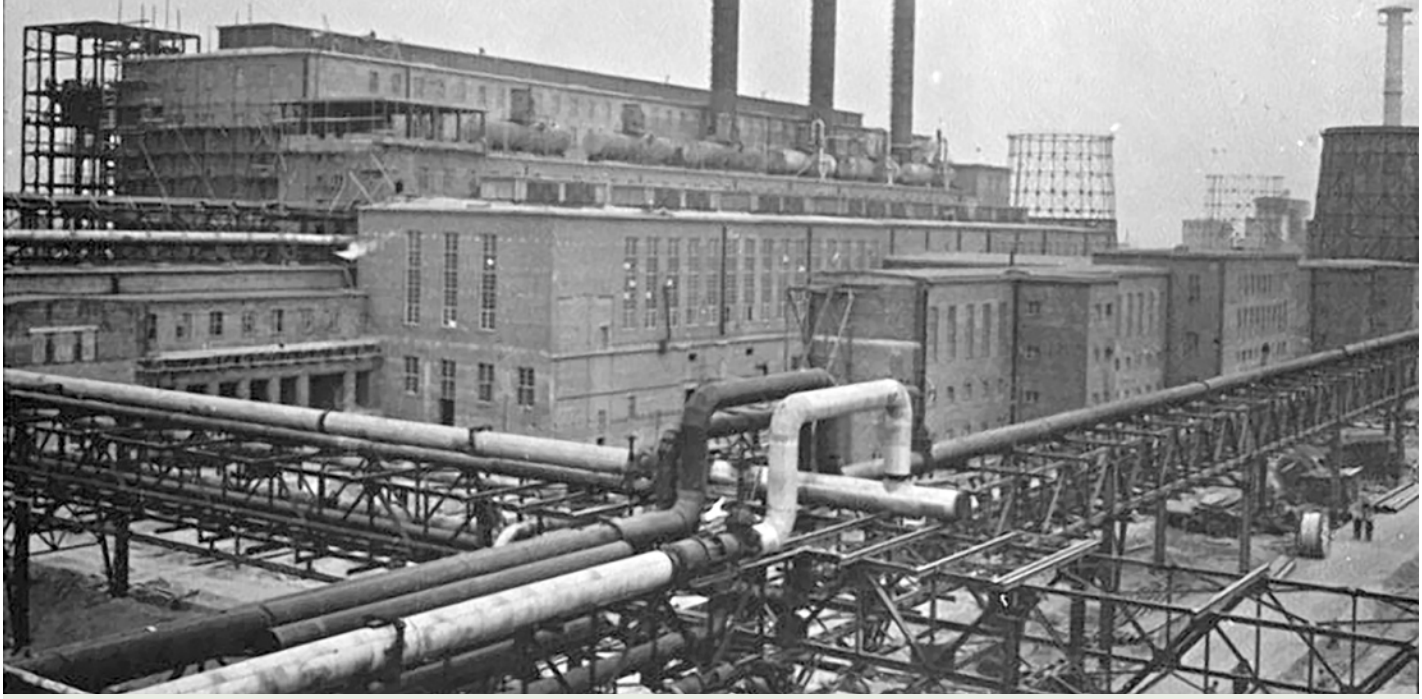
scientific study of the alleged German homicidal gas chambers.[3]

In addition to reporting that the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek were structurally unsuitable for gassing, Leuchter researched the chemical properties of the Zyklon B fumigant. Leuchter found that Zyklon B is a highly toxic compound that releases deadly hydrogen cyanide gas. The released hydrogen cyanide gas clings to surfaces and reacts chemically with materials containing iron, forming ferrocyanide compounds that have a distinctive blue color called Prussian blue. Since building materials normally contain a certain amount of rust (iron oxide, usually between one and four percent), repeated exposure to hydrogen cyanide gas would result in Prussian blue staining on the walls of the alleged gas chambers.[4]

Leuchter took forensic samples from the alleged gas chambers at the visited sites and a control sample from the delousing facility at Birkenau. The samples were analyzed by an independent laboratory in the United States. The laboratory found no significant ferrocyanide compound traces in the samples taken from the alleged homicidal gas chambers, but the sample from a wall of the Birkenau delousing facility had heavy concentrations of the ferrocyanide compounds. Leuchter concluded that this result would be impossible if the alleged homicidal gas chambers had been repeatedly exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas.[5]

Germar Rudolf, a certified chemist, expanded on Leuchter's work by writing the *Rudolf Report* in the spring of 1992. The *Rudolf Report*, which has been updated and revised several times, focused on engineering and chemical aspects of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz and Birkenau. Rudolf observed in his on-site examinations that all of the delousing facilities at Auschwitz, Birkenau, Stutthof and Majdanek have one thing in common: their walls are permeated with Prussian blue. Not only the inner surfaces, but also the outside walls and the mortar between the bricks of the delousing facilities have Prussian blue staining. Nothing of this sort can be observed in any of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz and Birkenau.

Rudolf also took samples from the alleged homicidal gas chambers and the delousing facilities at Auschwitz and Birkenau. Similar to Leuchter's samples, the alleged homicidal gas chambers exhibit only insignificant traces of ferrocyanide residue on the same order of magnitude found in any other building. The samples from the delousing chambers, however, all showed very high



Auschwitz was a center of advanced chemistry. The German chemical industry built gigantic factories for rubber, fuel, lubricants and methanol there, and the SS experimented with natural sources of rubber. But that's not what people associate with the name "Auschwitz." They think of gas chambers and Zyklon B, which are two entirely different chemical things. Above, the massive IG Farben factory at Auschwitz in which many inmates worked.

ferrocyanide residues. Rudolf determined that, if mass execution gassings with hydrocyanic acid had taken place in the alleged homicidal gas chambers, the rooms in the alleged homicidal gas chambers would exhibit similar ferrocyanide residue as the delousing chambers. Therefore, Rudolf concluded that mass gassings with Zyklon B did not occur in the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz and Birkenau.[6]

KRAKÓW FORENSIC RESEARCH

The Kraków Institute of Forensic Research published results in 1994 that attempted to refute the *Leuchter Report*. The team from this forensic institute led by Dr. Jan Markiewicz claims not to have understood how it was possible for Prussian blue to have formed in walls as a result of their being exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas. The researchers therefore excluded Prussian blue and similar iron cyanide compounds from their analyses, resulting in much lower cyanide traces for the delousing chambers. Their analysis made it practically impossible to distinguish between rooms that were massively exposed to hydrogen cyanide and those that were not: All would have a cyanide residue of close to zero. The Kraków researchers concluded from their analysis that since the gas chambers and delousing facilities all had the same amount of cyanide residues, humans were gassed in the gas chambers.

Germar Rudolf gave the Kraków researchers irrefutable proof that Prussian blue can be formed in walls exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas, citing a case document in expert literature.[7] The authors of the Kraków report refused to change their report and admit they made a mistake. Rudolf writes: "The only 'scientific' attempt to refute Frederick A. Leuchter's most intriguing thesis turns out to be one of the biggest scientific frauds of the 20th century. How desperate must they be—those who try to defend the established version of the holocaust, i.e., the alleged systematic extermination of Jews in homicidal 'gas chambers,' that they resort to such obviously fraudulent methods?"[8]

British science historian Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom also refuted the Kraków Institute of Forensic Research report, as succinctly summarized by the retired professor of the philosophy of science Dr. James H. Fetzer:

> When the Auschwitz museum was confronted with the fact that the innocuous *delousing* chambers at Auschwitz have blue walls—due to being saturated with blue iron cyanide compounds—but the alleged homicidal gas chambers have *not*, they commissioned their own chemical research. Instead of testing wall samples for the chemicals that had caused the blue stains, the researchers they commissioned simply *excluded* those chemicals from their analysis by employing a procedure that could not detect them. They justified this measure with the claim that they did not understand exactly

how these compounds could form and that they might therefore be mere artifacts. Researchers who don't understand what they are investigating have no business becoming involved. In this case, however, it appears to be deliberate. They have deliberately ignored an obvious explanation—that Zyklon B was only used for delousing—which would have remedied their lack of comprehension. As a result of this failure to adhere to the principles of science, they produced a report of no scientific value, which they used to arrive at a predetermined conclusion.[9]

Dr. Arthur Robert Butz writes in regard to the Kraków Institute of Forensic Research report: "The argument, to the extent that it was intelligible enough to be summarized at all, was that they did not understand how the iron-cyanide compounds got to be there, so they decided to ignore them in reaching their conclusions. I don't understand how the Moon got there, so I will ignore all effects associated with it, such as tides. I hope I don't drown."[10]

DR. JAMES ROTH

Dr. James Roth testified at the 1988 Ernst Zündel trial that he received samples from Fred Leuchter in his capacity as an analytical chemist at Alpha Analytical Laboratories. The purpose of the tests was to determine the total iron and cyanide content in the samples. Dr. Roth testified that the Prussian blue produced by a reaction of the iron and hydrogen cyanide could penetrate deeply in porous materials such as brick and iron.[11]

Dr. Roth later changed his testimony in a documentary movie titled *Mr. Death* produced by Errol Morris. Dr. Roth states in this movie: "Cyanide is a surface reaction. It's probably not going to penetrate more than 10 microns. Human hair is 100 microns in diameter. Crush this sample up, I have just diluted that sample 10,000, 100,000 times. If you're going to go looking for it, you're going to look on the surface only. There's no reason to go deep, because it's not going to be there."[12]

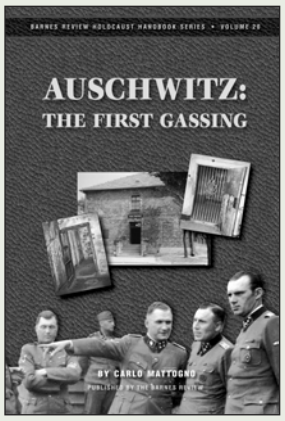
Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom writes that Dr. Roth's statements in *Mr. Death* are wrong:

> The 1999 film about Leuchter features an interview with the chemist [Dr. James Roth] who had done the analysis of his wall-samples back in 1988. He had done this "blind," i.e. with no knowledge of where they had come from, which was correct scientific procedure. During the second Zündel trial in Toronto in 1988 he testified under oath concerning the method used and what Leuchter had sent him. He said back then that hydrogen cyanide can easily penetrate into brick and mortar. But then, when he was interviewed again by Morris for his documentary, he suddenly stated that the results were quite meaningless, because the cyanide could only have soaked a few *microns* into the brickwork. Wow, that was quite a whopper. Mortar and brickwork are highly porous to hydrogen cyanide, obviously so because the delousing chambers were more or less equally blue inside and out, it had soaked right through. But you can watch him on video explaining this, as if he were confusing brick and mortar with rock. The latter will only absorb cyanide to a few microns of its surface.[13]

Germar Rudolf writes in regard to Dr. Roth's statements in *Mr. Death*:

"It can be shown that Prof. Dr. James Roth is wrong for the following reasons:

"1. It is a fact that the walls of the disinfestation chambers in Auschwitz, Birkenau, Stutthof and Majdanek are saturated with cyanide compounds, and this not only superficially, but into the depth of the masonry, as I have demonstrated by taking samples from different depths



Auschwitz:
The First Gassing

For this study, the world's premier Revisionist scholar, Carlo Mattogno, analyzed all available testimonies relating to the first gassing at Auschwitz. The resulting image is quite confusing—even laughable. According to eyewitnesses, the first gassing happened either in spring or August, September or October of 1941, though some say November or December of 1942. The location was either the old crematorium or inside Building 11, or maybe at Birkenau. Eyewitnesses said the victims were Russians or communist partisans or political commissars or Poles. There were anywhere from 200 to 1,663 victims. The poison gas was administered either through the door or through openings above the doors to the cells. The victims died immediately according to some reports, yet other reports say victims stayed alive for 15 hours. The inconsistencies of eyewitness testimony go on and on. In short, it is evident that those giving the accounts of the first gassing at Auschwitz were either not there, lying or mistaken—and Mattogno exposes their obvious fabrications. Second expanded and revised edition. Softcover, 6x9, 157 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography, appendices, #515, $16 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. *Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor & Reality* can be ordered from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See more at BarnesReview.org.

of the wall. Compare in this regard my mortar and plaster Sample Pairs 9 & 11, 12 & 13, 19a & b … which were each taken at the same spot but at different depths, as well as Sample 17, taken from below the overlying lime plaster (which is thus similar to 19b).

"These values prove that hydrogen cyanide can rather easily reach deep layers of plaster and mortar. But even the other samples taken from the surface prove that Prof. Roth's allegation is wrong: Provided that most of the cyanide detectable today is present in the form of iron cyanide (Iron Blue and other cyanoferrates), as Prof. Roth assumes himself, his thesis would mean that 10% to 75% of the iron content of these samples are located in the upper 10 micrometers thin layer of the samples (0.010 mm), *i.e.*, they are located in less than 1% of the entire sample mass. The rest of the samples, however, would have been massively deprived of iron. How this migration of a major portion of iron to a thin surface layer would have happened is inexplicable to me. Fact is that this simply could not happen.

"2. Furthermore, expert literature is detailed about the following:

"a. Hydrogen cyanide is an extremely mobile chemical compound with physical properties comparable to water …

"b. Water vapor can quite easily penetrate masonry material, and thus also hydrogen cyanide …

"c. Hydrogen cyanide can easily penetrate thick, porous layers like walls. …

"3. In addition, it is generally known that cement and lime mortar are highly porous materials, comparable for instance to sponges. In such materials, there does not exist anything like a defined layer of 0.01 mm beyond which hydrogen cyanide could not diffuse, as there can also be no reason why water could not penetrate a sponge deeper than a millimeter. Steam, for example, which behaves physically comparable to hydrogen cyanide, can very easily penetrate walls.

"4. Finally, the massive discolorations of the *outside* of the walls of the disinfestation chambers in Birkenau and Stutthof, as shown in this expert report, are clearly visible and conclusive evidence for the fact of how easily hydrogen cyanide and its soluble derivatives can and do penetrate such walls.

"As a professor of analytical chemistry, Prof. Roth must know this, so one can only wonder why he spreads such outrageous nonsense. That Professor Roth is indeed a competent chemist can be seen from what he said during his testimony under oath as an expert witness during the above mentioned Zündel trial: 'In porous materials such as brick or mortar, the Prussian blue [hydrogen cyanide] could go fairly deep as long as the surface stayed open, but as the Prussian blue formed, it was possible that it would seal the porous material and stop the penetration.'

"It is also revealing that Prof. Roth mentioned during this interview that, if he had known where Leuchter's samples originated from, his analytical results would have been different. Does that mean that Prof. Roth manipulates his result according to whether or not he likes the origin of certain samples? Such an attitude is exactly the reason why one should never tell an "independent" laboratory about the origin of the samples to be analyzed, simply because "independence" is a very flexible term when it comes to controversial topics.

"What Prof. Dr. Roth has demonstrated here is only his lack of professional honesty."[14]

DR. RICHARD GREEN

Dr. Richard Green, who has a Ph.D. in chemistry from Stanford University, agrees with Germar Rudolf that the Prussian blue found in the delousing chambers is the result of gassings with hydrogen cyanide. However, Dr. Green offers a possible alternative explanation for why the outside walls of the delousing chambers having blue staining.

Green writes: "[T]he discoloration on the outside of walls [of the delousing chambers], ought to make one consider what possible processes could have taken place outside of the delousing chambers. For example, is it possible that materials that had been soaked with aqueous solutions of HCN were leaned against the outside of the buildings? Not enough is known, but it is premature to conclude that the staining on the outside of buildings owes its origins to processes that took place within those buildings."[15]

Dr. Green's speculation is absurd. Why would the Germans lean materials that had been soaked with aqueous solutions of HCN against the outside walls of the delousing chambers? Dr. Green is desperate to find an alternative reason for the heavy blue staining on the outside walls of the delousing chambers.[16]

Germar Rudolf writes in regard to Dr. Green's speculation: "One major rule of science is that it is impermissible to immunize a theory against refutation, here in particular by inventing untenable auxiliary hypotheses to shore up an otherwise shaky thesis. … This is exactly what Dr. Green is doing: coming up with a ludicrous attempt at explaining a fact which does not fit into his theory. Yet instead of fixing his theory, he tries to bend reality."[17]

Dr. Green also challenges the possibility of formation of any no-

ticeable quantities of Prussian blue in the alleged homicidal gas chambers. Dr. Green writes: "The difference in total cyanides (Prussian blue plus non-Prussian blue) owes to the fact that Prussian blue formed efficiently in the case of the delousing chambers but not in the homicidal gas chambers, and Prussian blue once formed is likely to remain."[18]

Dr. Green is not able to provide any convincing evidence why Prussian blue would not form efficiently in the homicidal gas chambers. For example, Dr. Green states that masonry in the alleged homicidal gas chambers has a neutral pH value, which does not allow for the formation of cyanide salts. Germar Rudolf writes, "But if that were true, how come huge amounts of cyanides did accumulate in the walls of the disinfestation chambers?"[19]

Rudolf has documented with expert literature on the chemistry of building materials that the cement mortars and concretes used in the alleged homicidal gas chambers are noticeably alkaline for many weeks, months, or even years. These walls would have been very much inclined to accumulate cyanide salts and to form Prussian blue, even more so than the lime plaster of the disinfestation chambers.[20]

CONCLUSION

The alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz/Birkenau could not have been used to exterminate hundreds of thousands of people as described in pro-Holocaust literature for numerous reasons: 1) They did not have escape-proof doors and windows, 2) they did not have panic-proof equipment, 3) they did not have technically gastight doors and shutters, 4) they had no provision to quickly release and distribute the poison gas and 5) they had no effective device to ventilate or

Auschwitz—The Case for Sanity:

A Study of Pressac's "Criminal Traces" and van Pelt's "Convergence of Evidence"

By Carlo Mattogno. In 1993 Jewish theologian Deborah Lipstadt called British historian David Irving a "Holocaust denier." Irving sued her for libel in return. Subsequently a court case unfolded in England, which attracted the attention of the world's mass media in 2000. The sharpest weapon in Lipstadt's defense arsenal was Jewish art historian Robert van Pelt, who presented an expert report claiming to refute Revisionist assertions about Auschwitz. Because Irving had neither the support by any expert witnesses nor was he himself an expert on the holocaust, he inevitably lost the case.

Robert van Pelt was therefore praised as the defeater of Revisionism. When he published his revised report in his book *The Case for Auschwitz* in 2002, he became the foremost expert on Auschwitz in the public's eyes.

Carlo Mattogno's *Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity* is the Revisionist response to van Pelt. His first revelation is that van Pelt has committed plagiarism: He plundered and basically regurgitated the research results published in 1989 and 1993 by French researcher Jean-Claude Pressac—yet without naming his source even once.

In more than 700 pages, Mattogno thoroughly scrutinizes van Pelt's contorted assertions by juxtaposing them to material and documentary facts. Mattogno's analysis is devastating for van Pelt, as it reveals that van Pelt's study of Auschwitz ignores crucial counter-arguments, fails to approach pivotal technical issues with technical means, is highly inconsistent, uses deceptive methods, presents conflicting sources without due source criticism, deforms all sources to serve the author's perspective and reveals a shockingly threadbare knowledge of the history of Auschwitz.

Mattogno therefore concludes: "*The Case for Auschwitz* is neither a scholarly nor a historical work; it is only a biased journalistic assemblage of poorly understood and poorly interpreted historical sources."

This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance, as it delivers the exterminationists' case the most devastating blow ever.

Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity, two volumes, 756 pages total (Volume I: 366 pages; Volume II: 390 pages) softcover, 6"×9", black and white illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. Sold as a set only. Item #551, $45 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Last remaining sets! Bonus: Comes with sturdy leatherette case to house both volumes on your library shelf. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

otherwise render ineffective the poison gas after the execution.[21]

By contrast, Germany built highly sophisticated and expensive disinfestation facilities at Auschwitz/Birkenau to kill lice and save inmate lives. By one estimate, the SS at Auschwitz spent almost $1 billion in today's values to bring under control the typhus epidemics raging there.[22] An enormous amount of information exists concerning these German delousing facilities,[23] but no similar information exists regarding the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz/Birkenau.[24]

The roof of the semi-underground Morgue #1 of Crematorium II at Birkenau, which is said to have been the building's homicidal gas chamber, remains intact to some degree today. Contrary to eyewitness testimony, that roof has no Zyklon-B-introduction holes. This has been acknowledged by pro-Holocaust researcher Robert Jan van Pelt. Since it is impossible to close holes measuring 70 x 70 cm from a concrete roof without leaving clearly visible traces, it is certain that no Zyklon B-introduction holes ever existed at Crematorium II. Consequently, Zyklon B could not have been introduced through the roof at this morgue, as alleged by pro-Holocaust supporters.[25]

As documented in this article, chemists adhering to the orthodox Holocaust narrative have failed to explain why the walls of the delousing facilities at Auschwitz/Birkenau are permeated with Prussian blue, while nothing of this sort can be observed in any of the alleged homicidal gas chambers. The only reasonable explanation is that Zyklon B was never used in the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz/Birkenau. Nicholas Kollerstrom writes: "[F]or any alleged human gas chamber found in a German World War II labour camp let us merely measure cyanide in the walls: *If it's not there, it didn't happen.*"[26] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Van Pelt, Robert Jan, *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence From the Irving Trial*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2002, pp. 137, 435.

2 Green, Richard J., "The Chemistry of Auschwitz," 10 May 1998, The Holocaust History Project (http://phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/chemistry/).

3 Rudolf, Germar, "Some Technical and Chemical Considerations about the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz and Birkenau," in Gauss, Ernst (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of Truth and Memory*, Capshaw, AL: Thesis and Dissertations Press, 2000, p. 337. See the currently available edition of Leuchter's report: Fred A. Leuchter, Robert Faurisson, Germar Rudolf, *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition*, 4th ed., Uckfield, Great Britain: Castle Hill Publishers, 2015.

4 Rudolf, Germar, "A Brief History of Forensic Examinations of Auschwitz," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 20, No. 2, March/April 2001, p. 7.

5 Leuchter, Fred A., "The Leuchter Report: The How and the Why," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 9, No. 2, Summer 1989, pp. 138-139.

6 Rudolf, "Some Technical and Chemical Considerations," pp. 363-371.

7 Rudolf, "A Brief History," p. 9.

8 Rudolf, "Some Technical and Chemical Considerations," p. 369.

9 Preface to: Kollerstrom, Nicholas, *Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust, Myth and Reality*, Uckfield, Great Britain: Castle Hill Publishers, 2015, pp. 12-13.

10 Butz, Arthur R., "Historical Past vs. Political Present," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 19, No. 6, Nov./Dec. 2000, p. 15.

11 Kulaszka, Barbara, (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die: Report of Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*, Toronto: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., 1992, pp. 362-363.

12 "Mr. Death," Wikiquote.com (en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Mr._Death); Green, Richard J., "Report of Richard J. Green", introduced in evidence during the libel case before the Queen's Bench Division, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, David John Caldwell Irving vs. (1) Penguin Books Limited, (2) Deborah E. Lipstadt, ref. 1996 I. No. 1113, 2001, p. 16; www.phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/irving-david/rudolf/affweb.pdf.

13 Kollerstrom, *Breaking the Spell*, p. 66.

14 Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers—A Crime-Scene Investigation*, Uckfield, Great Britain: Castle Hill Publishers, 2017, pp. 342-345.

15 Green, "Report of Richard J. Green," pp. 18, 36, 41.

16 Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, pp. 347-349.

17 *Ibid.*, p. 348.

18 Green, "Report of Richard J. Green", p. 51.

19 Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, p. 345.

20 *Ibid.*, pp. 345-346.

21 *Ibid.*, pp. 174-175.

22 *Ibid.*, pp. 175, 293.

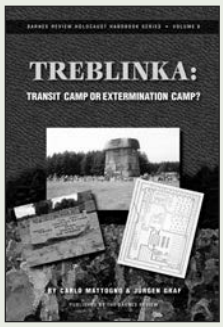
23 Berg, Friedrich R., "Zyklon B and the German Delousing Chambers," *Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Spring 1986, pp. 73-94 (http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v07/v07p-73_Berg.html).

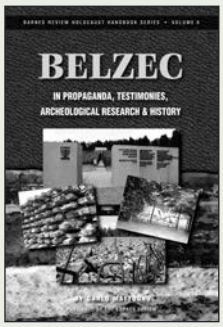
24 Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, p. 114.

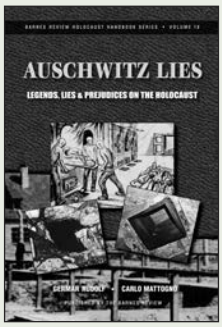
25 *Ibid.*, pp. 143-147.

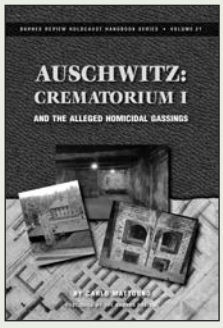
26 Kollerstrom, *Breaking the Spell*, p. 70.

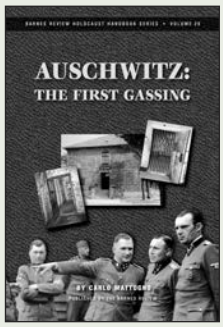
John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. Thanks to the generous help of two friends, Wear has a website at wearswar.wordpress.com. In addition to publishing his articles, the site has a Nuremberg Farce Quote of the Week section, a Wears War Movie Review section, and a Fake History Lie of the Month section. Readers are encouraged to sign up to receive Wear's email newsletter. The Wears War website (www.wearswar.wordpress.com) is designed to be informative and humorous. The goal is to bring history in accord with the facts while being entertaining and enjoyable to read.











Popular Books on the Holocaust Re-Examine the Official Narrative

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in east Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, diesel exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. Softcover, 365 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #389. Was ***$25***. Now ***$20***.

Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas, unslaked lime in trains, high voltage, vacuum chambers etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #540. Was ***$15***. Now ***$12***.

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation"of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Profs. Zimmerman, M. Shermer and A. Grobman, as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal, are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. In this book, facts beat propaganda once again. Softcover, second edition, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541. Was ***$25***. Now ***$20***.

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Mattogno proves that its morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, ***$18***.

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in deep ditches in the Auschwitz concentration camp. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using aerial photographs, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A must read. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, ***$12***.

Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality. Second edition. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941, in a basement room. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other in location, date, preparations, victims etc, rendering it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow. Softcover, second edition, 168 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #515, ***$16***.

ORDERING: TBR subscribers may take 10% off above list prices. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com. Prices above do not include S&H: Inside U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 flat over $100. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org.

Jewish Survivors of Auschwitz-Birkenau

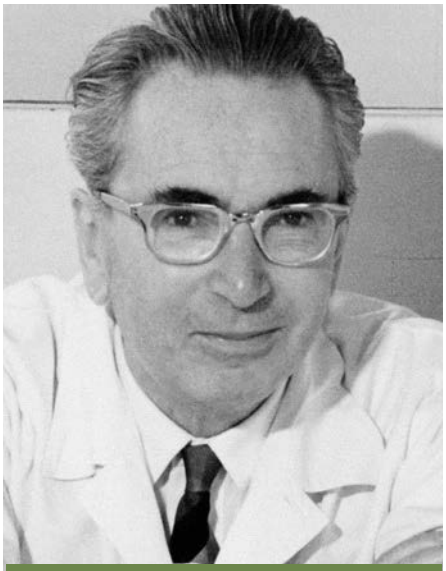
Rather than rely on "holocaust deniers" for the truth, let's listen to what the firsthand testimonies of survivors of the most infamous WWII German extermination camp have to tell us . . .

By John Wear

In addition to numerous Jewish survivors of Auschwitz-Birkenau I have met, it is amazing how many survivors of these camps are mentioned in pro-Holocaust books and other mainstream sources. This article will discuss some of these Jewish survivors and other eyewitnesses who prove that genocide did not take place at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

FAMOUS JEWISH SURVIVORS

The fate of Anne Frank, who is known around the world for her famous diary, is typical of many Jews who died in German camps during the war. Anne and her father were first deported from the Netherlands to Auschwitz-Birkenau in 1944. Anne's father, Otto Frank, contracted typhus and was sent to the camp hospital to recover. He was one of thousands of Jews who remained at Auschwitz-Birkenau when the Germans abandoned the camp in January 1945. He survived the war and died in Switzerland in August 1980.[1]



Fiction writer Viktor Frankl.

If Auschwitz-Birkenau had been a place of mass exterminations, why would the German authorities leave behind thousands of disabled Jews such as Otto Frank to testify to their genocide? The SS would have easily been able to gas and cremate these Jewish inmates in crematorium V at Birkenau during the first week of January 1945.[2]

In the face of the advancing Soviet army, Anne Frank was evacuated to Bergen-Belsen, where she died from typhus in March 1945. While Anne Frank's fate was tragic, her story is not consistent with a German program of racial extermination. Along with thousands of other Jews at Bergen-Belsen, Anne died from a typhus epidemic and not from a German plan to commit genocide against European Jewry.[3]

Elie Wiesel, whose autobiography *Night* written in 1956 helped him win the Nobel Peace Prize, never mentioned homicidal gas chambers at Birkenau in his book. Instead, Wiesel wrote that Jews were killed *en masse* by being thrown alive in burning pits.[4]

Wiesel also mentioned in *Night* that he had surgery on an infected foot in January 1945. The German authorities at Birkenau gave Wiesel and other hospital patients unfit to travel the option to remain in the

Jewish children, kept alive in the Auschwitz II (Birkenau) concentration camp, pose in their uniforms between rows of barbed wire fencing after liberation. This is a still from a postwar Soviet film. Why would the Germans have spent valuable resources keeping children alive—children whose value as workers was limited as compared to a healthy adult—if their end goal was to exterminate all inmates in a planned genocide?

camp. Wiesel and his father decided to evacuate Birkenau and travel to Buchenwald with the Germans rather than be liberated by the Russian army.[5]

Viktor Frankl's book *Man's Search For Meaning* has been ranked by the Library of Congress as one of the 20th century's 10 most influential books in the United States. Frankl described his experiences at Auschwitz in this book as if he had spent many months there. In reality, Frankl was in Auschwitz only for a few days in October 1944 while in transit from Theresienstadt to a sub-camp of Dachau.

Frankl has admitted this to the American evangelist Robert Schuller: "I was in Auschwitz only three or four days. … I was sent to a barrack and we were all transported to a camp in Bavaria."[6] Frankl's short time in Auschwitz is substantiated by the prisoner log from the sub-camp of Dachau, Kaufering III, which listed Frankl's arrival on October 25, 1944, six days after his departure from Theresienstadt.[7] Thus, Frankl's descriptions of his long stay at Auschwitz in *Man's Search For Meaning* are false and inaccurate.

Primo Levi was a Jewish communist who one would think would have been executed at Auschwitz-Birkenau if the horror stories of the camp are accurate. However, along with about 7,000 to 8,000 additional disabled Jews, Levi was left behind in Auschwitz. Although the Germans could have executed Levi and the others, the Germans let them survive so that they could tell their remembrances of Auschwitz-Birkenau.[8]

YOUNG JEWISH SURVIVORS

Numerous Jewish survivors of Auschwitz-Birkenau have publicly described a German policy of genocide. I will discuss in this section Jewish inmates of Auschwitz-Birkenau who were so young that one would not expect them to survive if there had been a German policy of genocide.

Thomas Buergenthal is a Jewish survivor of Auschwitz-Birkenau and Sachsenhausen as well as the Polish ghetto of Kielce. Buergenthal, a Harvard-educated lawyer who served on the International Court of Justice at The Hague, was only 10 years old when he arrived in Auschwitz. Buergenthal claims in his memoir, *A Lucky Child*, that his group was spared the camp's selection process because it

luckily arrived in Auschwitz instead of Birkenau.[9]

Buergenthal writes that he was later transferred to Birkenau and lived in camp E, which had housed many thousands of Gypsy families.[10] Buergenthal explains how he was spared the selection process at Birkenau:

> Soon after we had arrived in Auschwitz, my father, seeing how routine selections were conducted and that children were most at risk, came up with a strategy to beat the system. Every morning when we had to line up for the daily counting exercise, I would try to stand all the way in the back and very close to the entrance of the barrack. As soon as we had been counted and if it appeared that there might be a selection, I would try to slip back into the barrack and hide. That strategy saved me a number of times. It was not always easy to execute, however, because I had to disappear without being seen by the SS or the barrack boss, but I was never caught.[11]

Buergenthal says he escaped other random selections by obtaining a job as an errand boy for a Kapo friend. In late October 1944, Buergenthal says he was then sent to a barrack at a hospital camp.[12] The SS one night dragged out all the people in this barrack to be gassed, but Buergenthal says he was lucky again. Buergenthal writes:

> It was a miracle, I thought, that the SS had not found me. Soon, though, I learned how I had been saved. When we first arrived at this barrack, a red X had been placed on the backs of our individual index cards. My friend, the young Polish doctor, apparently tore up my card and issued me a new one without the red X. When the SS came in and demanded the cards with the red mark, my card was not among them. The doctor had saved my life, and my nightmares saved me from witnessing what was happening that night and possibly giving myself away.[13]

A week or two later Buergenthal was moved to the children's hospital in camp D. Buergenthal thus confirms what Holocaust Revisionists know; numerous children were also "lucky" and survived the alleged selection processes at Birkenau.[14]

Bernard Marks is a Jewish survivor of Auschwitz and Dachau who says he spent five and one-half years in these camps. Marks was 87 years old when he made this statement in March 2017, which means he would have been at most 10 years old when he entered Auschwitz. Similar to Thomas Buergenthal, Marks survived Auschwitz even though he was only a 10-year-old child at the time.[15]

A Jewish man in a video on Facebook claims he was sent to Auschwitz at age 10 and survived. The man says that Dr. Mengele would make selections to determine who went to the gas chambers. He claims he told Dr. Mengele that he was 17 years old, and his life was saved because Dr. Mengele miraculously let him live. The man also claims in this video that 1.5 million children were killed in the gas chambers at Auschwitz. If this man survived at age 10, however, it appears many other Jewish children survived as well.[16]

On January 21, 2015, Reuters listed numerous Jewish survivors who were young children while in Auschwitz-Birkenau. These include Jacek Nadolny, who was only age seven when sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau, and Zofia Wareluk, who was born in Auschwitz two weeks before the camp was liberated. Other Jewish survivors who were no older than age 10 while in Auschwitz-Birkenau include Elzbieta Sobczynska, Henryk Duszyk, Danuta Bogdaniuk-Bogucka, Janina Reklajtis and Barbara Doniecka.[17] The survival of so many young, unproductive Jewish children at Auschwitz-Birkenau is not consistent with a German policy of genocide.

The survival of young children at Auschwitz-Birkenau is not surprising, however, since Auschwitz-Birkenau served as a transit camp for detainees unfit for work. This is proven by a note dated July 21, 1942, concerning a telephone conversation that took place the day before. SS-Hauptsturmführer Theodor Dannecker wrote:

> The question of the evacuation of children was discussed with SS-Obersturmbannführer Eichmann. He decided that transports of children are to take place as soon as transports into the General Government are again possible. SS-Obersturmbannführer Nowak promised to provide about six transports to the General Government at the end of August/beginning of September, which may contain Jews of all kinds (also those unfit for work and old Jews).[18]

EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

A credible eyewitness who states that genocide did not take place at Birkenau is the Austrian-born Canadian Maria Van Herwaarden, who was interned at Birkenau from December 2, 1942 to January 1945. Van Herwaarden testified at the 1988 Ernst Zündel trial that she saw nothing at Birkenau that resembled mass murder. The Jewish prisoners she saw at Birkenau were not treated differently from the other prisoners. She also testified that many of the inmates at Birkenau died of diseases, and some inmates did commit suicide.[19]

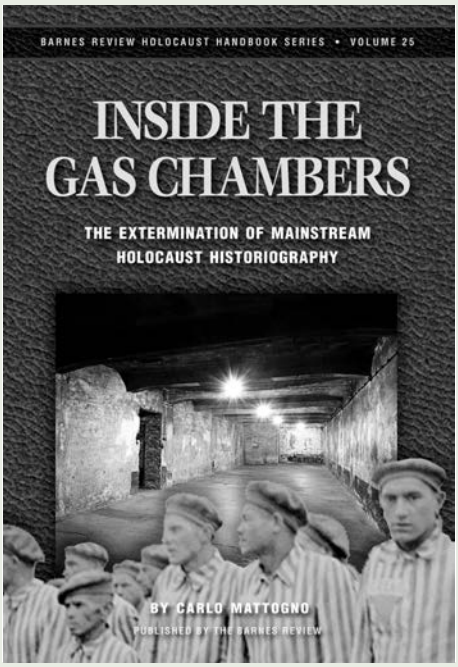
Joseph G. Burg, a Jewish author who wrote several books on the Holocaust story, testified at the 1988 Zündel trial that he had spoken to hundreds of people who had been at Auschwitz-Birkenau when he visited the camp in the fall of 1945. Burg formed the opinion that there were no German extermination camps, the gas chambers had never existed, and there was no plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe.

Joseph Burg also testified at the

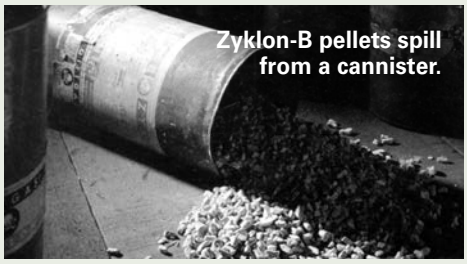
INSIDE THE GAS CHAMBERS:
The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography

By Carlo Mattogno. Since the early 1990s, critical historians have published a steadily growing number of carefully investigated studies on the so-called "holocaust." Hence the orthodox historians, usually paid by the government, were compelled to do something against the rising tide of Revisionist arguments. Therefore, after a conference had been held in Germany to discuss the matter, an anthology appeared in early 2011 under the aegis of the German historians Guenter Morsch and Bertrand Perz. It claims to refute the arguments of Revisionists. Indicative of this study is, however, that Revisionist arguments are basically ignored. Hardly any of the many Revisionist works which have appeared over the past 20 years are even mentioned.

In *Inside the Gas Chambers*, Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno mercilessly exposes the embarrassing superficiality and dogmatic ignorance of these historians. Over and over again it becomes clear that their claims are in part utterly unfounded or are frequently based on the distorted and disfigured use of sources. Based on his unparalleled knowledge of the source material, Mattogno aptly reduces the theses of the court historians to absurdity.


BARNES REVIEW HOLOCAUST HANDBOOK SERIES • VOLUME 25
INSIDE THE GAS CHAMBERS
THE EXTERMINATION OF MAINSTREAM HOLOCAUST HISTORIOGRAPHY
BY CARLO MATTOGNO
PUBLISHED BY THE BARNES REVIEW

Softcover, 267 pages, $25.


Zyklon-B pellets spill from a cannister.

By means of this book, mainstream holocaust historiography has suffered a defeat which comes close to its intellectual extermination—literally every alleged "homicidal gas chamber" is examined and refuted. Softcover, 267 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, #686, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge. Order this and other Revisionist items online at www.BarnesReview.com

1988 Zündel trial that he spoke to hundreds of people who serviced and operated the crematoria, but he could not find anyone who had operated homicidal gas chambers. Burg testified that the crematoria had been established for hygienic purposes as a result of typhus and other diseases. Burg also testified that he attended the Nuremberg trials in 1946 and met Ilya Ehrenburg, who had visited Auschwitz-Birkenau, as well as a Jewish publisher who had been interned in Auschwitz for several years. Both Ehrenburg and the Jewish publisher said they did not see any homicidal gas chambers while at Auschwitz-Birkenau.[20]

Thies Christophersen was another witness who said the genocide of Jews during the war never happened. Christophersen supervised about 300 workers, many of them Jewish, at Auschwitz from January to December 1944. On a number of occasions during this period he visited Birkenau where allegedly hundreds of thousands of Jews were being gassed to death. In *The Auschwitz Lie*, a memoir first published in Germany in 1973, Christophersen wrote that during the time he was at Auschwitz he did not notice the slightest evidence of mass gassings. He also successfully answered numerous pointed questions by the prosecuting attorney at the 1988 Ernst Zündel trial about his experiences at Auschwitz.[21]

The prosecutors in the 1985 and 1988 Ernst Zündel trials were not able to find any effective witnesses. In fact, the prosecution witnesses in the 1985 Zündel trial were so bad that the prosecutors did not call any witnesses in the 1988 Zündel trial. Even Sabina Citron, an Auschwitz survivor who originally filed the criminal complaint against Zündel, did not take the witness stand in either of these two trials.[22]

The failure of the prosecutors in the Ernst Zündel trials to find effective witnesses caused Robert Kahn to write: "If the concept of 'symbolic victory' is sometimes difficult to apply precisely, the 1985 prosecution of Ernst Zündel clearly backfired. What had been an attempt to silence Zündel, and possibly use the legal system to repudiate denial, became instead a public relations coup for the Toronto publisher and his supporters."[23] Alan Dershowitz concurs, calling the Zündel trials "a total victory for Holocaust deniers and a total disaster for Holocaust survivors and the Jewish people."[24]

Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich also wrote that he did not see any evidence of genocide of the Jews at Auschwitz. Stäglich, a German judge, visited Auschwitz several times during World

War II as a German orderly officer of an anti-aircraft detachment. Dr. Stäglich published an account of his visits to Auschwitz in which he stated that on none of these visits did he see gassing installations, instruments of torture or similar horrors. Stäglich wrote, "None of the inmates behaved as though they were in fear of mistreatment, let alone death."[25]

Violette Fintz, a Jewish woman who had been deported from the island of Rhodes to Auschwitz in mid-1944, and then to Dachau and then to Belsen in early 1945, said that from her experience Belsen was worse than Auschwitz. Fintz is another who survived Auschwitz and lived to describe her experiences at the camp.[26]

CONCLUSION

The large number of Jewish survivors of Auschwitz-Birkenau and other German camps makes impossible a program of genocide against European Jewry. These Jewish survivors include many children who were obviously too young to be good workers and contribute to the German war effort. Dr. Arthur Robert Butz writes in regard to the large number of Jewish survivors of the holocaust: "The simplest valid reason for being skeptical about the extermination claim is also the simplest conceivable reason; at the end of the war they were still there."[27] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Weber, Mark, *The Journal of Historical Review*, May/June 1995, Vol. 15, No. 3, p. 31.

2 Mattogno, Carlo, *Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity*, Volume Two, Washington, D.C.: The Barnes Review, 2010, p. 558.

3 Weber, Mark, *The Journal of Historical Review*, May/June 1995, Vol. 15, No. 3, p. 31.

4 Wiesel, Elie, *Night Trilogy*, New York: Hill and Wang, 2008, pp. 51-52.

5 *Ibid*, pp. 98-100.

6 Frankl, Viktor, "Dr. Robert Schuller Interviews Viktor Frankl: How to Find Meaning In Life," *Possibilities: The Magazine of Hope*, March/April 1991, p. 10.

7 Pytell, Timothy, "Extreme Experience, Psychological Insight, and Holocaust Perception; Reflections of Bettelheim and Frankl," *Psychoanalytic Psychology*, Vol. 24, No. 4, Oct. 2007, p. 646.

8 Faurison, Robert, "Witnesses to the Gas Chambers of Auschwitz," in Gauss, Ernst (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of Truth and Memory*, Capshaw, AL: Thesis and Dissertations Press, 2000, p. 142.

9 Buergenthal, Thomas, *A Lucky Child: A Memoir of Surviving Auschwitz as a Young Boy*, New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2009, p. 65.

10 *Ibid*., p. 66

11 *Ibid*., p. 74.

12 *Ibid*., pp. 74-75, 77-79.

13 *Ibid.*, p. 81.

14 *Ibid.*, pp. 81-83.

15 Wilson, Christopher, "Holocaust Survivor to ICE Director, California Sheriff: 'History Is Not on Your Side'," March 29, 2017, Yahoo.com.

16 Mangel, Leibel, personal statement, video posted to Facebook, March 17, 2017

17 "Auschwitz Survivors, 70 Years On," Reuters Pictures, Jan. 21, 2015.

18 Mattogno, Carlo, *Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity*, Volume Two, Washington, D.C: The Barnes Review, 2010, p. 654.

19 Kulaszka, Barbara, (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die: Report of Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*, Toronto: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., 1992, pp. 253-255.

20 *Ibid*., pp. 259-262.

21 Christophersen, Thies, "Reflections on Auschwitz and West German Justice," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Spring 1985, p. 118.

22 Kulaszka, Barbara, (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die*, Toronto: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., 1992, pp. i-1.

23 Kahn, Robert A., *Holocaust Denial and the Law: A Comparative Study*, New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2004, pp. 86-87.

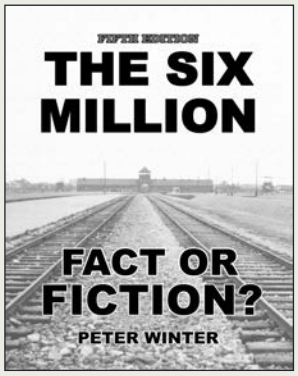
24 *Ibid*., p. 119.

25 Stäglich, Wilhelm, *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*, Institute for Historical Review, 1990, p. 293.

26 Weber, Mark, "'Extermination' Camp Propaganda Myths" in Gauss, Ernst (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of Truth and Memory*, Capshaw, AL: Thesis and Dissertations Press, 2000, p. 303.

27 Butz, Arthur R., *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry*, ninth edition, Newport Beach, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1993, p. 10.

The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?



By Peter Winter. 6th Edition. This work is the single most important overview of the legend of the "Six Million" published. Just some of the revelations include: Zionist and Nazi cooperation on writing Germany's racial laws—and in the setting up of Jewish settlements in Palestine; how Zionists offered to take up arms for Germany during WWII; how Nazi policy was aimed at encouraging Jews to emigrate, and then to evacuating them east of the Urals; how official records show that there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control, and 4.3 million lodged claims as "victims" after the war; how the USSR used torture to produce the lion's share of "confessions" extracted from Germans ; what Eichmann confessed to—and what he did not; how the Auschwitz Camp Museum has formally admitted that the "gas chamber" it has shown to millions of tourists is actually a fake; how forensic chemical examination of Auschwitz has disproved the use of Zyklon-B in the so-called "gas chambers"; and so much more. Softcover, 125 8.5-by-11-inch pages, 180 illustrations, #604, $16 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. See his full bio on page 10 of this issue. See also www.wearswar.wordpress.com

Rudolf Höss: Commandant of Auschwitz

Why did this German officer confess to crimes he could not possibly have committed?

Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau, was arrested by the Jewish Brigade, a British force near Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany on March 11, 1946 (above). After his forced confessions, Höss was turned over to the Supreme National Tribunal in Poland on May 25, 1946. Höss was put on trial in 1947, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Of his first confession, Höss said, "I was treated terribly by the [British] Field Security Police. . . . I do not know what was in the transcript, or what I said, even though I signed it, because they gave me liquor and beat me with a whip. It was too much even for me to bear." His execution took place at the main Auschwitz camp on April 16, 1947.

By Santiago Alvarez

On March 7, 1946, British officials showed up at the doorstep of Hedwig Höss's house in British-occupied northern Germany. They wanted to know where her husband Rudolf Höss was hiding, the former commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. Frau Höss claimed she didn't know. But they didn't believe her. They arrested her and threw her into prison. But she still refused to reveal her husband's hiding place. The British therefore went back to Frau Höss's home, kidnapped her five children, and threw them into prison as well. However, Frau Höss still wouldn't budge. Hence, the British started beating her oldest child, 16-year-old Klaus.

Still not getting from Frau Höss what they wanted, they had a train pull up on the tracks behind the prison, threatening Frau Höss that her son would be deported to Siberia if she didn't tell them. Only then did she finally relent.

A few hours later, at night, the British showed up at Höss's hiding place. They caught him by surprise. They beat him; they

forced alcohol down his throat; they stripped him naked; they tortured him for three days, never letting him sleep even for a minute. At the end of all this, the British finally got from Höss what they wanted: a handwritten confession.

85 DEPOSITIONS GIVEN

Thusly softened up, Höss started singing like a bird, following his jailers' and abusers' cues. For the next 13 months until his execution, he made a total of 85 different depositions, most of them dealing with what he claimed to have transpired at Auschwitz while he had been in charge. Most famous among them is Höss's essay on the so-called "Final Solution of the Jewish Question," which he penned while in Polish custody awaiting his trial and eventual execution. In it, he put on paper how it came about that he was put in charge of exterminating as many as 3 million Jews at Auschwitz, and how he implemented this most atrocious of all mass murders ever committed.

WHAT HÖSS ADMITTED TO . . .

Together with the many other writings produced while he was incarcerated, these writings and transcriptions form the core of evidence on what is said to have happened at Auschwitz, exactly because it was written by the man who confessed to being in charge of it all. These include:

- March 14, 1946 (deposition)
- March 16, 1946 (deposition)
- March 16, 1946 (another deposition)
- April 1, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 2, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 3, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 4, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 4, 1946 (deposition)
- April 5, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 8, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 8, 1946 (another interrogation)
- April 9, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 9, 1946 (another interrogation)
- April 10-12, 1946 (deposition)
- April 11, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 15, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 15, 1946 (another interrogation)
- April 16, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 23, 1946 (interrogation)
- April 23/24, 1946 (deposition)
- April 30, 1946 (interrogation)
- May 14, 1946 (interrogation)
- May 16, 1946 (interrogation)
- May 17, 1946 (interrogation)
- May 18, 1946 (interrogation)
- May 20, 1946 (interrogation)
- May 20, 1946 (deposition)
- Sept. 28, 1946 (interrogation)
- Oct. 1, 1946 (deposition)
- Nov. 7, 1946 (interrogation)
- Nov. 9, 1946 (interrogation)
- Nov. 11, 1946 (interrogation)
- Nov. 12, 1946 (interrogation)
- Nov. 14, 1946 (interrogation)
- Nov.15, 1946 (interrogation)
- Jan. 5, 1947 (interrogation)
- Jan. 6, 1947 (interrogation)
- Jan. 8, 1947 (interrogation)
- Jan. 9, 1947 (interrogation)
- Jan. 11, 1947 (interrogation)
- Jan. 29, 1947 (interrogation)
- Jan. 30, 1947 (interrogation)
- Jan. 31, 1947 (interrogation)
- March 3, 1947 (interrogation)
- Nov. 1946 through Feb. 1947 (35 essays and memos)
- March 11 through 29, 1947 (statements, Warsaw trial)
- April 11, 1947 (life story)
- April 12, 1947 (written deposition)

But is everything Höss told his captors actually true?

While it is true that his very first confession was extracted by torture, the same cannot be said of the many depositions he made during the subsequent and final 13 months of his life. Höss himself wrote that he was treated astonishingly humanely while in Polish custody, and that he truly deserved to be put to death for what was done by him and those under his command.

LAMENTABLE RESEARCH GAP

While a few books exist that lavishly quote Höss's several postwar writings, most prominently Steven Paskuly's *Death Dealer*, none of the authors or editors of the works published hitherto put in the effort of collecting *all* of Höss's post-war statements, comparing them to reveal whether his many stories are consistent or contradictory, and comparing them with the actual, proven historical record as has been established by solid documentation and material evidence.

This lamentable research gap has finally been filled by Italian historian Carlo Mattogno, the most competent and prolific Revisionist writer ever. The result forms Volume 35 of the ever-growing *Holocaust Handbooks Series*.

DOESN'T MAKE ANY SENSE

In the first 10 pages of his book, Mattogno traces the gripping story of Höss's capture and torture as summarized above, all solidly documented with what Mattogno found in the archives and in published confessions of Höss's former tormentors. In the next 160-some-odd pages, Mattogno's new book presents essential excerpts from many statements made by Höss while in prison, with a focus on what Höss claimed about the fate of the Jews at Auschwitz. The final and most important part of the book analyzes these excerpts meticulously

in 145 pages. The author demonstrates that many of Höss's various statements about the "Final Solution" contradict one another and are refuted by the actual historical record.

For example, Höss starts out by claiming that he received an order from the head of the SS, Heinrich Himmler, in the summer of 1941 to exterminate the Jews. After that, he claims to have visited the Treblinka extermination camp to learn there how to do it. The two most important problems with that claim are:

1) The alleged Treblinka extermination camp was only established one year later.

2) Himmler's office diary proves that he never met with Höss in the summer of 1941.

Mainstream historians have tried to postdate that order to the summer of 1942, when Himmler actually visited Auschwitz, claiming that Höss simply made an error. However, Mattogno shows that Höss repeated this claim over and over again. In addition, the entire orthodox narrative depends on the order having been issued in the summer of 1941, as all other events of mass murder at Auschwitz are said to have unfolded from that point onward, and by the summer of 1942, the mass murder is said to have been in full swing for over half a year. Not that there is any reliable evidence for that, but that's a different matter.

Höss's stories about extermination orders issued or amended are also contradictory, plus they make no sense if compared with the actual record. Documents show that during the first half of 1942, for which Höss claims that an unconditional "kill-them-all" Himmler order was in effect, all Jews deported to Auschwitz were properly registered and admitted to the camp. There simply was no extermination going on, says the forensic evidence.

KILL THEM ALL

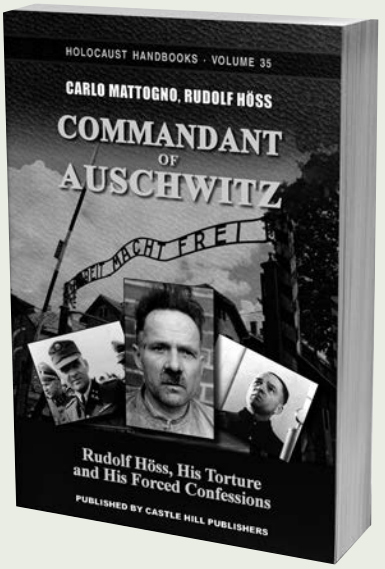
In other depositions, Höss claimed that Jews were selected in order to pick out those who could work, implying that Himmler's "kill-them-all" order either did not exist or was ignored by Höss and replaced with "kill the weak ones only." This example shows that Höss's claims are a convoluted tangle of untruths. This is true for basically anything he says about the entire affair. Mattogno has collected 53 separate topics about which Höss makes statements that are either internally inconsistent, contradict other statements he made, or are refuted by the actual historical record—or any combination of these.

WHY DID HE LIE?

In his conclusion, Mattogno addresses the question arising from all this: Why did Höss keep on lying so excessively, after his initial physical abuse was over? Did he want to protect his family? Was he brainwashed to the point that he believed the propaganda he was fed, around which he then spun his own yarn? Did he try to buy time to have his execution postponed by babbling endlessly to anyone about anything they were willing to listen to? Or did he suffer from "Stockholm Syndrome," meaning that he had changed sides, psychologically speaking, by finding his captors' stance attractive and worthy of his support? There is no conclusive answer to that question. All we know is that, for one reason or another, Höss both figuratively and literally lied his head off. ❖

Santiago Alvarez is the pen name of a prominent and prolific Revisionist who prefers to keep his identity anonymous for obvious reasons. To find more books with new research on the holocaust, please visit www.BarnesReview.com

NEW BOOK FROM TBR


HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS · VOLUME 35
CARLO MATTOGNO, RUDOLF HÖSS
COMMANDANT OF AUSCHWITZ
ARBEIT MACHT FREI
Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions
PUBLISHED BY CASTLE HILL PUBLISHERS

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions

By Carlo Mattogno

Here is the whole story, meticulously documented, of why Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz, agreed to confess to anything the Allies accused him of, despite the fact it would have been impossible for him to have committed the crimes! A classic treatise not only on the WWII holocaust of the Jews, but also an inside look at how constant torture destroys a man from within and without. Softcover, 402 pages, bibliography, index, #802, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside U.S. (Email sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.) Send request with payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call The Barnes Review at 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See also BarnesReview.com for even more politically incorrect books and videos.

Why the Allies Invented the Holocaust Narrative

Why—when no leader even mentioned it during the war—were the Allied powers so bent on pinning a gargantuan atrocity on the vanquished Germans? The answer is multifold and helps explain the shocking success of possibly the most impressive propaganda campaign in history. . . .

TBR writer and researcher John Wear has been asked the questions: "Why was the Holocaust story invented? Who benefits from this falsification of history?" This article will answer these questions.

By John Wear

The first reason the holocaust was invented was for justification for the war with Germany.

World War II was by far the bloodiest and most destructive war in human history. Many people wondered whether all of the death and destruction caused by the war had been necessary.

The so-called Holocaust (alleged genocide of Jews) was used by the Allies to demonize Germany and prove that their war effort was necessary to defeat such an evil nation.

With the liberation of Ohrdruf, Buchenwald and Dachau by the American Army and the liberation of Bergen-Belsen by British troops, large groups of Western observers confronted the horrors of the German camps for the first time. The gruesome scenes of huge piles of dead bodies and emaciated and diseased surviving inmates were filmed and photographed for posterity by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Prominent newsmen and politicians were flown in to formerly German-occupied territory to see the harrowing evidence at the camps for themselves. The horrific scenes in the German-run camps were used by the Allies to justify their participation in the war.[1]

Dutch historian Robert Jan van Pelt writes:

> To the Allies, the discovery of the camps proved a final justification of their war effort. In 1940, Churchill had proclaimed that a Nazi victory would bring "a new dark age made more sinister by perverted science." The liberation of the camps proved that Churchill had not exaggerated the danger. And even though Auschwitz had been liberated by the Russians, the English and Americans heard many stories about that camp.[2]

ESTABLISHMENT OF ISRAEL

The holocaust story has also been used to justify the creation of the nation-state of Israel. Simon Wiesenthal wrote: "The creation of Israel was the only possible and the only correct reaction to Auschwitz. There had to be a country in the world where the Jews were the landlords instead of tolerated guests, a place of refuge in the truest meaning of the word, even for Jews who live in other countries."[3]

David Ben-Gurion stated at the beginning of World War II that the war should end by giving the Zionists their own state. After the war, Ben-Gurion and other Israeli leaders said that the Holocaust had proven once again that the only solution to the Jewish problem was an independent state in Palestine. Ben-Gurion again mentioned during Adolf Eichmann's trial that the Holocaust happened because Jews did not live in their own country.[4]

Israeli historian Tom Segev explains why the Holocaust story is so important to Israel:

An estimated 750,000 Muslims and Christians were made to leave their ancestral homes in the 1947-1948 forced exodus of the Palestinians (known in Arabic as the Nakba, or "great catastrophe") from the Holy Land. The "Holocaust" served as the "main justification for the creation and existence of the state of Israel," according to Tom Segev.

Israel differs from other countries in its need to justify—to the rest of the world, and to itself—its very right to exist. Most countries need no such ideological justifications. But Israel does—because most of its Arab neighbors have not recognized it and because most of the Jews of the world prefer to live in other countries. So long as these factors remain true, Zionism will be on the defensive. As a justification for the state of Israel, the Holocaust is comparable only to the divine promise contained in the Bible: It seems to be definitive proof of the Zionist argument that Jews can live in security and with full equal rights only in their own country and that they therefore must have an autonomous and sovereign state, strong enough to defend its existence.[5]

Tom Segev further writes: "The demonization of Nazism and its mythologizing, in general, were also necessary since the Holocaust served as the main justification for the creation and existence of the state of Israel."[6]

JUSTIFICATION OF VIOLENCE

There were at least 33 massacres of Palestinian villages during Israel's "war of independence." Zionist forces were larger and much better equipped than their opponents, and by the end of the war over 750,000 Palestinians were ruthlessly expelled from

their homes.[7] As Segev writes, "Israel was born of terror, war, and revolution, and its creation required a measure of fanaticism and of cruelty."[8]

Entire cities and hundreds of villages in Israel were left empty and repopulated with new Jewish immigrants. The Jewish immigrants numbered 100,000 in April 1949, most of them survivors of the so-called Holocaust. The Palestinians lost everything they had and became destitute refugees, while the Jewish immigrants to Israel stole the Palestinians' property and confiscated everything they needed.[9]

The Holocaust story has been repeatedly used to justify Israel's aggression against its neighbors. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin justified the demolition of an alleged Iraqi nuclear facility in June 1981 with the words, "We must protect our nation, a million and a half of whose children were murdered by the Nazis in the gas chambers."[10]

Before Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, Begin told his cabinet: "You know what I have done and what we have all done to prevent war and loss of life. But such is our fate in Israel. There is no way other than to fight selflessly. Believe me, the alternative is Treblinka, and we have decided that there will be no more Treblinkas."[11]

A few weeks after Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Begin stated that after the Holocaust the international community had lost its right to demand that Israel answer for its actions. Begin declared in the Knesset, "No one, anywhere in the world, can preach morality to our people." A similar statement was included in the resolution adopted by Begin's cabinet after the massacres in Palestinian refugee camps on the outskirts of Beirut.[12]

By the late 1980s there was hardly a day when the Holocaust story was not mentioned in one of the Israeli newspapers. Such constant exposure encouraged many Israeli soldiers to plan ways to exterminate the Arabs. According to Israeli education-corps officer Ehud Praver, "too many soldiers were deducing that the Holocaust justifies every kind of disgraceful action."[13]

GERMAN GUILT

The Jewish Holocaust has also been effectively used to induce guilt in the German people. As British historian Ian Kershaw writes: "Decades would not fully erase the simple but compelling sentiment: 'I am ashamed to be German.'"[14]

Friedrich Grimm, a renowned German authority on international law, was shown samples of new leaflets printed soon after the war in German to be distributed by the Allies throughout Germany. Describing alleged German war crimes, the leaflets were the first step in the reeducation program designed for Germany. Grimm suggested to an Allied officer that since the war was over, it was time to stop the libel. The Allied officer replied:

> Why no, we're just getting started. We'll continue this atrocity campaign, we'll increase it till no one will want to hear a good word about the Germans anymore, till whatever sympathy there is for you in other countries is completely destroyed, and until the Germans themselves become so mixed up they won't know what they're doing![15]

The Allied campaign to make Germans feel guilty concerning the so-called Holocaust has been highly successful. German guilt feeling is so powerful it has caused the German government to make enormous reparations and offer humble apologies to the Allies, while ignoring the atrocities committed by the Allies against the German people during and after the war. Millions of German expellees have paid reparations to survivors of the German concentration camps even though these German expellees had their land and personal possessions stolen from them.

James Bacque writes in regard to German feelings of guilt:

> Guilt pervades Germany like a religion. It is the "Canossa Republic," penitent in pain before its judges. Guilt is so powerful that it has caused the Canossa Republic repeatedly to deny any intention of reclaiming sovereignty over the eastern lands, although it is a well-established UN principle that no government has the right to waive the claims of individuals to their property. Nor may it impede their right of return to their former homeland.[16]

ALLIED GUILT AND APATHY

The Allies have also been declared guilty of not doing more to prevent the alleged genocide of European Jewry. Jewish historian Deborah Lipstadt writes:

> A real antipathy toward Jews certainly affected the Allied response. While no one among the Allies or in the press wanted to see Jews killed, virtually no one was willing to advocate that steps be taken to try to stop the carnage. Many Allied officials in positions of power in London and Washington were tired of hearing about Jews and even more tired of being asked to do something about them even though there were steps that could have been taken.[17]

Elie Wiesel wrote in regard to the Allies' failure to rescue European Jewry, "It almost seems as if both diplomats and statesmen spent more time inventing reasons not to save the Jews than trying to find a way to save them."[18]

U.S. presidents Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George H.W. Bush have all made statements that the United States will never again fail

to act to stop something as evil as the genocide of European Jewry. At the dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, President Bill Clinton spoke in a similar vein: "For those of us here today representing the nations of the West, we must live forever with this knowledge: Even as our fragmentary awareness of crimes grew into indisputable facts, far too little was done."[19]

Michael Goldberg says in regard to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum: "The museum stands as a grim reminder that for all its purported ideals, America nevertheless turned its back on Jews fleeing Hitler. … Hence, the museum's recalling what happened to Jews in the past may move Americans and their national policymakers in Washington to support Israel in the present, lest in the future, the same fate lie in store for Jews again—and the same moral failure await Americans once more."[20]

President Barack Obama affirmed on the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Dachau: ". . . we fervently vow that such atrocities will never happen again," and, "History will not repeat itself."[21] Of course, Obama forgot to tell his audience that most of the inmates at Dachau died of natural causes. Obama also conveniently failed to mention that the single biggest atrocity that occurred at Dachau was the mass murder by American troops of 520 German guards on the day Dachau was liberated.[22]

REPARATIONS

German guilt for the so-called Holocaust has resulted in massive reparations being paid to Holocaust survivors and the state of Israel. German reparations to Jews were discussed from the beginning of World War II. Segev writes:

> The idea [of reparations] seems to have been in the air from the time the war started, apparently sparked

What About the Piles of Bodies?

Gruesome photos of stacks of bodies at Dachau, Buchenwald and the Bergen-Belsen camp (above)—widely used in Holocaust Industry promotions—are perceived by some to be "proof" of gassings and a German policy of mass extermination. What these photos actually prove is that most died of typhus in the camps at the end of the war, when sanitation facilities broke down (due in part to Allied bombing) resulting in the deaths of thousands who were by no means "exterminated." Even the American Jewish Committee revealed in its report, *The Changing Shape of Holocaust Memory*, that "most of the dead [at Buchenwald] probably succumbed to hunger, disease and a neglect that was general in the postwar era of shortages and famine." This a far cry from the popular perception of Buchenwald, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen as "extermination centers." If these bodies had been gassed and thrown out into the yards of the camp, they most certainly would have decomposed quickly (besides being a silly way to dispose of bodies that would have been laden with poison gas residue). We know this is not true because the bodies (as shown above) were bulldozed and placed into pits for burial—yet none of the bodies are falling apart, indicating that these victims had died within several days of their photographing. The implication is that the Germans were so bent on killing every Jew—even as the Soviet hordes were moving towards the camps—that the camp authorities would have had their troops stay behind until the last second, risking their own lives just to kill more Jews. Though the book, published in spring of 2017, is filled with anti-German holocaust propaganda, *The Priests Barracks: Dachau, 1938-1945*, by Guillaume Zeller, admits that, upon liberation, the typhus epidemic was so bad at Dachau that inmates were not allowed to leave for fear the dreaded disease and the lice that carried it would escape to infect the entire region. The book also points out that many U.S. doctors refused to go into the camp to minister to the sick for fear they might contract typhus. The U.S. brass did sense, however, a real propaganda opportunity. According to Zeller, more photographers were sent to Dachau to film the horrific scenes than doctors. Thousands died as a result of this inhumane policy. Ironically, functioning de-lousing chambers, using Zyklon B, might have saved these poor souls.

by the punitive reparations payments imposed on Germany at the end of World War I. Ben-Gurion received a memorandum on the subject as early as 1940. Berl Katznelson spoke of it publicly toward the end of that year. By December 1942, there was already a private organization in Tel Aviv called Justicia that offered to help Nazi victims draft compensation demands.[23]

Hatred of Germans in Israel was intense after the war. Many advocated a special law barring Israelis from all social contacts with German citizens. However, since most Israelis felt that the Germans owed them massive paybacks for the so-called Holocaust, Germany and Israel began negotiating reparations on March 20, 1952. The Luxembourg Agreement was reached six months later and committed the German government to paying massive reparations to Holocaust survivors.[24]

Nahum Goldmann said in a 1976 interview that the Luxembourg Agreement "constituted an extraordinary innovation in the matter of international rights." Goldmann also boasted that he had obtained 10 to 14 times more from the Bonn government than he had originally expected.[25]

Millions of Jews eventually received personal compensation for their pain and suffering in the so-called Holocaust. The German federal government as of 1998 had paid reparations to Israel and Third Reich victims of about $61.8 billion. In addition, Germans had paid many additional billions in private and other public funds to wartime forced laborers.[26] German reparations to Israel and Jews continue to this day.[27]

JEWISH SOLIDARITY

The Holocaust story is described by many Jewish leaders as a uniquely evil event. An example of this view was expressed by Abraham H. Foxman when he was the national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith:

> The Holocaust is something different. It is a singular event. It is not simply one example of genocide but a near successful attempt on the life of God's chosen children and, thus, on God Himself. It is an event that is the antithesis of Creation as recorded in the Bible; and like its direct opposite, which is relived weekly with the Sabbath and yearly with the Torah, it must be remembered from generation to generation.[28]

Michael Goldberg confirms that the Holocaust story has become a religion [sometimes called Holocaustianity—Ed.] to many Jews: "As the Holocaust has become many contemporary Jews' master story, so, too, its perpetual observance has become their paramount Jewish practice, its veneration their religion. And as with any organized church, this Holocaust cult has its own tenets of faith, rites, and shrines."[29]

Israelis are obsessed with the history and heritage of the Holocaust. A 1992 study of Israeli college students found that close to 80% of those asked identified with the statement, "We are all Holocaust survivors." The so-called Holocaust has become a way for secular Jews to feel connected to their Jewish heritage.[30]

The Holocaust, commemorated ritually through the observance of Holocaust Remembrance Day, is a major means of creating solidarity among Jews. While some Jewish communities experience conflicts among Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Jews, they set aside their differences and join together to mourn the so-called Holocaust. Any truth in Judaism's slogan of "Jews Are One" manifests itself ritually on Holocaust Remembrance Day.[31]

CONCLUSION

The alleged genocide of European Jewry has been used to justify the Allied war effort, to establish the state of Israel, to justify Israel's violence against its neighbors, to induce guilt in both Germans and the Allied nations, to allow Jews to receive massive reparations from Germany and to create solidarity in the Jewish community. The extreme importance of the Holocaust story in advancing Zionist/Jewish interests ensures that this falsification of history will continue in the future. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Van Pelt, Robert Jan, *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2002, p. 165.

2 *Ibid.*

3 Wiesenthal, Simon, *Justice Not Vengeance*, New York: Grove Weidenfeld, 1989, p. 224.

4 Segev, Tom, *The Seventh Million: The Israelis and the Holocaust*, New York: Hill and Wang, pp. 82, 185, 330.

5 *Ibid.*, p. 514.

6 *Ibid.*, p. 480.

7 Weir, Alison, *Against Our Better Judgement: The Hidden History of How the U.S. was Used to Create Israel*, 2014, p. 58.

8 Segev, Tom, *The Seventh Million: The Israelis and the Holocaust*, New York: Hill and Wang, p. 63.

9 *Ibid.*, pp. 161-162.

10 *Ibid.*, p. 399.

11 *Ibid.*

12 *Ibid.*

13 *Ibid.*, pp. 407, 412.

14 Kershaw, Ian, *Hitler 1936-45: Nemesis*, New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2000, p. 840.

15 Tedor, Richard, *Hitler's Revolution*, Chicago: 2013, p. 263.

16 Bacque, James, *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians under Allied Occupation, 1944-1950*, 2nd edition, Vancouver, British Columbia: Talonbooks, 2007, pp. 175-176.

17 Lipstadt, Deborah E., *Beyond Belief: The American Press & the Coming of the Holocaust 1933-1945*, New York: The Free Press, 1986, p. 277.

18 Wyman, David S., *The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945*, New York: The New Press, 2007, p. x.

19 *Ibid.*, pp. 342-343.

20 Goldberg, Michael, *Why Should Jews Survive?: Looking Past the Holocaust Toward a Jewish Future*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995, p. 55.

21 "Obama Vows 'Never Again' on 70th Anniversary of Liberation of Nazis' Dachau Camp," *Jerusalem Post*, April 29, 2015.

22 Buechner, Howard A., *Dachau: The Hour of the Avenger*, Metairie, LA: Thunderbird Press, Inc., 1986, pp. 5, 29, 96-97.

23 Segev, Tom, *The Seventh Million: The Israelis and the Holocaust*, New York: Hill and Wang, p. 104.

24 *Ibid.*, pp. 190-191, 227, 233.

25 "West Germany's Holocaust Payoff to Israel and World Jewry," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 8, No. 2, summer 1988, p. 245.

26 "Germany Has Paid Out More Than $61.8 Billion in Third Reich Reparations," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 17, No. 6, Nov./Dec. 1998, p. 19.

27 Eddy, Melissa, "For 60th Year, Germany Honors Duty to Pay Holocaust Victims," *New York Times*, Nov. 17, 2012 and Shwayder, Maya, "Germany to Pay $250 Million to Child Holocaust Surivors," *Jerusalem Post*, Sept. 6, 2014.

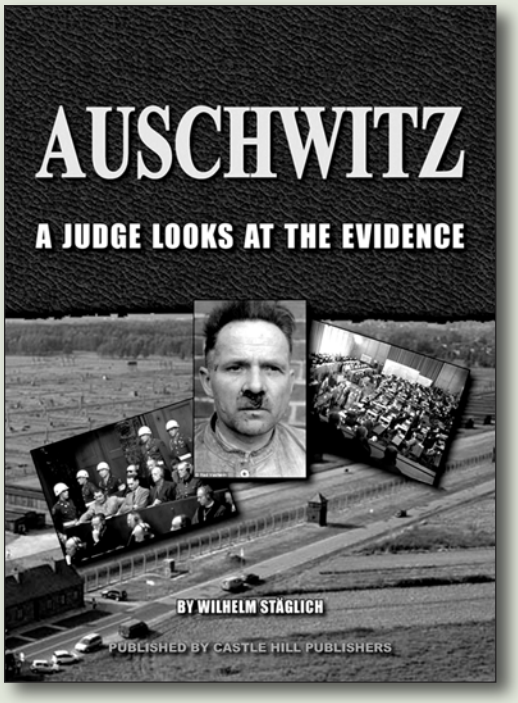
28 *ADL on the Frontline*, January 1994, p. 2.

29 Goldberg, Michael, *Why Should Jews Survive?: Looking Past the Holocaust Toward a Jewish Future*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995, p. 41.

30 Segev, Tom, *The Seventh Million: The Israelis and the Holocaust*, New York: Hill and Wang, pp. 513, 515-516.

31 Goldberg, Michael, *Why Should Jews Survive?: Looking Past the Holocaust Toward a Jewish Future*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995, p. 50.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. Thanks to the help of friends, Wear now has www.wearswar.wordpress.com. In addition to publishing his articles, the site has a Nuremberg Farce Quote of the Week section, a Wears War Movie Review section, and a Fake History Lie of the Month section. Readers are encouraged to sign up to receive Wear's email newsletter. The Wears War website is designed to be informative and humorous. The goal is to bring history in accord with the facts while being entertaining and enjoyable to read.



Auschwitz

A Judge Looks at the Evidence

By Wilhelm Staeglich. Updated with new foreword by Germar Rudolf. Auschwitz is the epicenter of "the Holocaust." There is no place on Earth where more people are said to have been murdered than at Auschwitz. At this detention camp, the industrialized mass murder of the Jews by Nazi Germany reached its "demonic pinnacle." This narrative is based on a wide range of evidence, the most important of which was presented during two trials whose findings form the foundation of our present image of Auschwitz: the International Military Tribunal of 1945-1946 in Nuremberg, Germany, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965 in Frankfurt. But, when we dig more deeply into the rulings of these trials and the actual evidence they are based upon, the story looks quite different. The late Wilhelm Staeglich, until the mid-1970s a German judge, has so far been the only legal expert to critically analyze the foundations of what we today think we know about Auschwitz. His research results, as presented in this book, leave the reader breathless when confronted with the scandalous way in which the Allied victors, and later the German judicial authorities, broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Staeglich also exposed the shockingly superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities of the historical record even today. The present study is an eye-opener for all those who think that the "Auschwitz holocaust" has been proved beyond doubt. This new edition is corrected and slightly revised. It contains a foreword by the editor pointing the reader to more recent research, as well as an epilogue describing the persecution suffered by the author after his book was published in Germany in 1979—and then confiscated and burned by the authorities. Softcover, 422 pages, #718, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C., 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free—Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET—to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.org.

The Malmedy Farce:
The Debunking of a Debunking

A respected history professor has attempted to play WWII Revisionist and prove that the convictions of German defendants in the Malmedy Trial were too lenient. TBR author John Wear says this "debunking" is bunk.

THE HISTORY BOOKS SAY 84 U.S. prisoners of war were killed—supposedly "massacred"—in 1944 near Malmedy, Belgium by their German captors of Kampfgruppe Peiper, part of the 1st SS Panzer Division, and that other so-called "massacres" were committed the same day (December 17) and subsequent days. (Several surviving POWs later testified that a few prisoners had tried to escape; others said some prisoners had picked up their discarded weapons and fired at the Germans before the Germans opened fire with machine guns.) This article will document some of the physical and psychological pressure used in the controversial Malmedy and other American-run postwar trials.

By John Wear

The Malmedy trial took place from May 16 to July 16, 1946, at Dachau before a military tribunal of American officers operating under rules established by the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal.[1] American historian Steven P. Remy has written a book titled *The Malmedy Massacre*, which disputes that the 73 German defendants in this trial were improperly convicted.

BENJAMIN FERENCZ
Vindictive interrogator.

Remy states in his book's conclusion that American interrogators did not use physical or psychological pressure to obtain information at any of their postwar trials. Remy writes:

> There is no evidence that in the north African, European, or Pacific theaters American interrogators relied on systematic forms of physical and psychological pressure to obtain information from combatants or civilians. Nor is there convincing evidence that they did so in war crimes investigations after the war.[2]

POSTWAR INTERROGATIONS

Contrary to Remy's statement, physical and psychological pressure were frequently used by interrogators in American-run postwar trials. Benjamin Ferencz, a Jewish American war crimes investigator who earned a Harvard law degree in 1943, was assigned to investigate the concentration camps at Buchenwald, Mauthausen and Dachau.[3] Ferencz admits that he used threats to obtain confessions. Ferencz relates a story concerning his interrogation of an SS colonel in which he took out his pistol in order to intimidate him:

Jochen Peiper—Prisoner 42—at the Malmedy trial with U.S. defense attorney Willis N. Everett Jr. (right)

What do you do when he thinks he's still in charge? I've got to show him that I'm in charge. All I've got to do is squeeze the trigger and mark it as *auf der Flucht erschossen* [shot while trying to escape]. ... I said, "You are in a filthy uniform sir, take it off!" I stripped him naked and threw his clothes out the window. He stood there naked for half an hour, covering his [private parts] with his hands, not looking nearly like the SS officer he was reported to be. Then I said: "Now listen, you and I are gonna have an understanding right now. I am a Jew—I would love to kill you and mark you down as *auf der Flucht erschossen*, but I'm gonna do what you would never do. You are gonna sit down and write out exactly what happened—when you entered the camp, who was there, how many died, why they died, everything else about it. Or, you don't have to do that—you are under no obligation—you can write a note of five lines to your wife, and I will try to deliver it…" [Ferencz gets the desired statement and continues:] I then went to someone outside and said: "Major, I got this affidavit, but I'm not gonna use it—it is a coerced confession. I want you to go in, be nice to him, and have him rewrite it." The second one seemed to be okay—I told him to keep the second one and destroy the first one. That was it.[4]

The fact that Ferencz threatened and humiliated his witness and reported as much to his superior officer indicates that he operated in a culture where such illegal methods were acceptable.[5] Any law graduate knows such evidence is not admissible in a legitimate court of law.

The defense counsel at the Mauthausen trial in Dachau insisted that signed confessions of the accused, used by the prosecution to great effect, had been extracted from the defendants through physical abuse, coercion and deceit.[6] Ferencz admits that these defense counsel's claims were correct:

> You know how I got witness statements? I'd go into a village where, say, an American pilot had parachuted and been beaten to death and line everyone up against the wall. Then I'd say, "Anyone who lies will be shot on the spot." It never occurred to me that statements taken under duress would be invalid.[7]

Robert Kempner was the American chief prosecutor in the Ministries Trial in which 21 German gov-

ernment officials were defendants. Kempner was a German Jew who had lost his job as chief legal advisor of the Prussian police department because of National Socialist race laws. He was forced to emigrate first to Italy and then to the United States. Kempner was bitter about the experience and was eager to prosecute and convict German officials in government service.[8]

Kempner bribed German Under Secretary Friedrich Wilhelm Gaus to testify for the prosecution in the Ministries Trial. The transcript of Kempner's interrogation of Gaus reveals that Kempner persuaded Gaus to exchange the role of defendant for that of collaborator with the prosecution. Gaus was released from isolation, and a few days later a German newspaper reported a long, handwritten declaration from Gaus in which he confessed the collective guilt of the German government service. Kempner had given Gaus's confession to the newspaper.[9] Kempner had also threatened to turn Gaus over to the Soviets unless Gaus was willing to cooperate with the prosecution.[10]

Attorney Charles LaFollete said that Kempner's "foolish, unlawyer-like method of interrogation was common knowledge in Nuremberg all the time I was there and protested by those of us who anticipated the arising of a day, just such as we now have, when the Germans would attempt to make martyrs out of the common criminals on trial in Nuremberg."[11]

Kempner also attempted to bribe German State Secretary Ernst von Weizsäcker during the Ministries Trial. However, von Weizsäcker courageously refused to cooperate. Richard von Weizsäcker, who helped defend his father at the trial, wrote: "During the proceedings Kempner once said to me that though our defense was very good, it suffered from one error: We should have turned him, Kempner, into my father's defense attorney." Richard von Weizsäcker felt Kempner's words were nothing more than pure cynicism.[12]

TORTURE OF DEFENDANTS

Allied prosecutors often used torture to help convict the defendants at Nuremberg and other postwar trials. A leading example of the use of torture to obtain evidence is the confession of Rudolf Höss, the former commandant at Auschwitz. Höss's testimony at the Nuremberg trial was the most important evidence presented of a German extermination program. Höss said that more than 2.5 million people were exterminated in the Auschwitz gas chambers, and that another 500,000 inmates had died there of other causes.[13] No defender of the Holocaust story today accepts these inflated figures, and other key portions of Höss's testimony at Nuremberg are widely acknowledged to be untrue.

In 1983 the anti-Nazi book *Legions of Death* by Rupert Butler stated that Jewish Sgt. Bernard Clarke and other British officers tortured Rudolf Höss into making his confession. The torture of Höss was exceptionally brutal. Neither Clarke nor Butler finds anything wrong or immoral in Höss's torture. Neither of them seems to understand the importance of their revelations. Clarke and Butler prove that Höss's testimony at Nuremberg was obtained by torture, and is therefore not credible evidence in establishing a program of German genocide against European Jewry.[14]

Clarke was not the only Jew who tortured Germans to obtain confessions. Tuviah Friedman, for example, was a Polish Jew who survived the German concentration camps. Friedman by his own admission beat up to 20 German prisoners a day to obtain confessions and weed out SS officers. Friedman stated: "It gave me satisfaction. I wanted to see if they would cry or beg for mercy."[15]

Joseph Kirschbaum was also accused of physical abuse at the Malmedy trial when German prisoner Otto Eichler accused Kirschbaum of beating him. A review of the medical records indicated that Eichler had received an injury, but it could not be proven that Kirschbaum had caused the injury.[16]

FALSE & PERJURED TESTIMONY

False witnesses were used at most of the Allied war crime trials. Stephen F. Pinter served as a U.S. Army prosecuting attorney at the American trials of Germans at Dachau. In a 1960 affidavit Pinter said that "notoriously perjured witnesses" were used to charge Germans with false and unfounded crimes. Pinter stated, "Unfortunately, as a result of these miscarriages of justice, many innocent persons were convicted, and some were executed."[17]

Joseph Halow, a young U.S. court reporter at the Dachau trials in 1947, later described some of the false witnesses at the Dachau trials:

> The major portion of the witnesses for the prosecution in the concentration-camp cases were what came to be known as "professional witnesses," and everyone working at Dachau regarded them as such. "Professional," since they were paid for each day they testified. In addition, they were provided free housing and food, at a time when these were often difficult to come by in Germany. Some of them stayed in Dachau for months, testifying in every one of the concentration-camp cases. In other words, these witnesses made their living testifying for the prosecution. Usually, they were former inmates from the camps, and their strong hatred of the Germans should, at the very least, have called their testimony into question. ...[18]

As is easily demonstrated by studying the Franz Kofler trial, these witnesses had often never laid eyes on the men against whom they were testifying. That they lied in court is clear from a close reading of the proceedings of the trials, for their testimony is frequently full of contradictions and inconsistencies.[19]

An embarrassing example of perjured witness testimony occurred at the Dachau trials. U.S. investigator Joseph Kirschbaum brought a former concentration camp inmate named Einstein into the court to testify that the defendant, Menzel, had murdered Einstein's brother. Menzel, however, foiled this testimony—he had only to point to Einstein's brother sitting in the courtroom listening to the story of his own murder. Kirschbaum thereupon turned to Einstein and exclaimed, "How can we bring this pig to the gallows, if you are so stupid as to bring your brother into the court?"[20]

The use of false witnesses has been acknowledged by Johann Neuhäusler, who was an ecclesiastical resistance fighter interned in two German concentration camps from 1941 to 1945. Neuhäusler wrote that in some of the American-run trials "many of the witnesses, perhaps 90%, were paid professional witnesses with criminal records ranging from robbery to homosexuality."[21]

WILLIS N. EVERETT JR.

American attorney Willis N. Everett Jr. was the lead defense counsel at the Malmedy trial. [See TBR, May/June 2017—Ed.] Everett was convinced that the Malmedy trial had been an ethical abomination. Approximately 100 of Everett's friends and some additional American military officers advised Everett to forget about the Malmedy case and live in the present. Everett's sense of ethics, however, set him on a mission to obtain justice for the Malmedy defendants.[22]

Everett and another defense-team member prepared a 228-page critique of the investigation and trial, stating that the Malmedy convictions had been secured primarily on the basis of "illegal and fraudulently procured confessions." The petition also argued that the trial was a travesty of justice to German soldiers since the Allies were also guilty of the same violations of international law. Everett sent this document to Lt. Col. Clio Straight's office for inclusion in the internal review process that was mandatory before verdicts and sentences became final.[23]

Everett began a multipronged campaign of judicial appeal, publicity and congressional pressure to get a retrial of the Malmedy case. Everett filed an unsuccessful petition with the U.S. Supreme Court to rehear the Malmedy case. Everett then prepared an appeal to the International Court of Justice in The Hague (ICJ). Everett knew there was little chance the ICJ would accept his case since only states could be parties to cases before the ICJ. The ICJ predictably refused to hear Everett's appeal of the Malmedy case.[24]

Everett made a huge personal and financial sacrifice to free the Malmedy defendants. The physical and emotional stress from the appeal process caused Everett to suffer from declining health and at least one heart attack. Everett estimated his out-of-pocket expenses to be as much as $50,000, to which must be added the income lost through his neglect of his law practice. The West German consul in Atlanta later presented Everett with a check for $5,000 as a gesture of appreciation for his inexhaustible efforts on behalf of the Malmedy defendants.[25]

Why did Everett make such a huge personal and financial sacrifice? Remy writes:

Hitler's Warrior
The Life and Wars of SS Col. Jochen Peiper

By Danny Parker. SS Col. Jochen Peiper was one of the most controversial figures of World War II. Handsome, intelligent and impetuous, he volunteered for the Waffen SS at an early age and dedicated his life to the German cause. Peiper was Heinrich Himmler's ever-present personal adjutant in the early years of the war—a witness to momentous events in Hitler's Third Reich. He was on the fighting front with the Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler. After the war, Peiper became the central subject in the Malmedy war crimes trial, where he was condemned to death but released due to the efforts of Sen. Joseph McCarthy. After moving to France, he was harassed by communists and died in a gun battle at his firebombed home in 1976. Criticism: The author takes politically correct jabs at Hitler and Himmler throughout and is misguided on the "Holocaust," but otherwise a very well written book about a man about whom even a minimally fair book is hard to find. Softcover, 464 pages, #739, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. See page 72 for order form.

Everett also believed the Army had treated him shabbily. He had been given an assignment for which he did not have the requisite experience or enough time, in his view, to prepare the case. Though he and the other defense lawyers had nonetheless mounted a vigorous defense, they lost the case, and badly. Facing the prospect of returning to his struggling Atlanta law firm and professional obscurity, he viewed a challenge to the outcome of the Malmedy trial as an opportunity for personal and professional redemption. Not least, there was the possibility of considerable financial gain, as he believed he had a story worth a great deal of money to the press.[26]

Remy provides no documentation for his contention that Everett challenged the outcome of the Malmedy trial "as an opportunity for personal and professional redemption" and "the possibility of considerable financial gain." Everett had more to gain financially and professionally by forgetting the Malmedy trial and working full time in his law firm. Remy, by his unsubstantiated statements, is attempting to discredit Everett's motives for challenging the Malmedy verdict.

CONCLUSION

Steven Remy writes:

> The creation and perpetuation of self-serving myths about the past remains one of the most powerful cultural and political forces in the modern world. Gone unchallenged, such myths harden hearts and impede dialog and reconciliation between individuals, communities and entire nations. They block the flow of honest and open-ended argument about the past and its significance to the present. Understanding the relationship between conflict and memory—individual and collective—will always be difficult and inconclusive. The point is to keep having the arguments.[27]

Remy is correct that we should keep having the arguments. These arguments should include the following from American attorney Warren Magee, who served as defense counsel in the Ministries Trial:

> "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is the driving force behind the prosecutions at Nuremberg. While it grieves me to say this, the prosecution staff, its lawyers, research analysts, interpreters, clerks etc., is largely Jewish. Many are Germans who fled their country and only recently took out American citizenship. Jewish influence was even apparent at the first trial, labeled the IMT. Atrocities against Jews are always stressed above all else. ... With persecuted Jews in the background directing the proceedings, the trials cannot be maintained in an objectivity aloof from vindictiveness, personal grievances and racial desires for revenge. ... Basic principles have been disregarded by "new" Americans, many of whom have embedded in their very beings European racial hatreds and prejudices.[28]

The arguments should also include the following from Benjamin Ferencz:

> I was there for the liberation, as a sergeant in the Third Army, Gen. Patton's army, and my task was to collect camp records and witness testimony, which became the basis for prosecutions. ... But the Dachau trials were utterly contemptible. There was nothing resembling the rule of law. More like courts-martial.
>
> For example, they might bring in 20 or 30 people, line them up, each one with a number on a card tied around his neck. The court would consist of three officers. None of them had any legal education as far as I could make out; it was coincidental if they did. One officer was assigned as defense counsel, another as prosecutor, the senior one presiding. The prosecutor would get up and say something like this: We accuse all of you of being accomplices to crimes against humanity and war crimes and mistreatment of prisoners of war and other brutalities in the camp, between 1942 and 1943; what do you have to say for yourself? Each defendant would be given about a minute to state his case, which was, usually, not guilty. One trial, for instance, which lasted two minutes, convicted 10 people and sentenced them all to death. It was not my idea of a judicial process. I mean, I was a young, idealistic Harvard law graduate.[29]

Ferencz states that nobody, including himself, protested against such procedures in these Dachau trials.[30]

The Malmedy trial was probably closer to a fair judicial process than Ferencz's aforementioned description. However, the Malmedy trial was not a fair and impartial hearing. The lack of documentary evidence, the use of mock trials and interrogation methods designed to produce false confessions, military judges with little or no legal training and unreliable eyewitness testimony ensured the conviction of all 73 German defendants in the Malmedy trial.[31] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Parker, Danny S., *Hitler's Warrior: The Life and Wars of SS Colonel Jochen Peiper*, Boston, MA: Da Capo Press, 2014, 148.

2 Remy, Steven P., *The Malmedy Massacre: The War Crimes Trial Controversy*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2017, 279.

3 Stover, Eric, Peskin, Victor, and Koenig, Alexa, *Hiding in Plain Sight: The Pursuit of War Criminals from Nuremberg to the War on Terror*, Oakland, CA: University of California Press, 2016, 32.

4 Jardim, Tomaz, *The Mauthausen Trial*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2012, 82-83.

5 *Ibid*., 83.

6 *Ibid*., 6.

7 Brzezinski, Matthew, "Giving Hitler Hell," *The Washington Post Magazine*, July 24, 2005, 26.

8 Weizsäcker, Richard von, *From Weimar to the Wall: My Life in German Politics*, New

York: Broadway Books, 1997, 92, 97.

9 *Ibid.*, 97-98.

10 Maguire, Peter, *Law and War: International Law & American History*, New York: Columbia University Press, 2010, 117.

11 Frei, Norbert, *Adenauer's Germany and the Past: The Politics of Amnesty and Integration*, New York: Columbia University Press, 2002, 108.

12 Weizsäcker, *From Weimar to the Wall*, 98-99.

13 Taylor, Telford, *The Anatomy of the Nuremberg Trials: A Personal Memoir*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992, 363.

14 Faurisson, Robert, "How the British Obtained the Confessions of Rudolf Höss," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 7, No. 4, Winter 1986-87, 392-99.

15 Stover, et al., *Hiding in Plain Sight*, 70-71.

16 Remy, *The Malmedy Massacre*, 141.

17 Sworn and notarized statement by Stephen F. Pinter, Feb. 9, 1960. Facsimile in Erich Kern, ed., *Verheimlichte Dokumente*, Munich: 1988, 429.

18 Halow, Joseph, *Innocent at Dachau*, Newport Beach, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1992, 61.

19 *Ibid.*, 312.

20 *Ibid*, 312-313; see also Utley, Freda, *The High Cost of Vengeance*, Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1949, 195.

21 Frei, *Adenauer's Germany and the Past*, 110-11.

22 Weingartner, James J., *A Peculiar Crusade: Willis M. Everett and the Malmedy Massacre*, New York: New York University Press, 2000, 119, 138.

23 *Ibid.*, 120-22.

24 *Ibid.*, 150, 175, 181-83.

25 *Ibid.*, 199, 220.

26 Remy, *The Malmedy Massacre*, 130-31.

27 *Ibid.*, 280.

28 *Ibid.*, 134.

29 Stuart, Heikelina Verrijn and Simons, Marlise, *The Prosecutor and the Judge*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2009, 17.

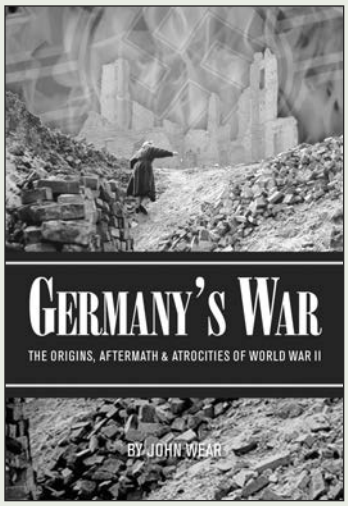
30 *Ibid.*

31 Remy, *The Malmedy Massacre*, 58, 125.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. Thanks to the help of friends, Wear now has www.wearswar.wordpress.com.

Germany's War

The Origins, Aftermath & Atrocities of World War II



Establishment historians characterize National Socialist Germany as a uniquely barbaric, vile and criminal regime that was totally responsible for starting World War II and carrying out some of the most heinous war crimes in world history. *Germany's War* by researcher John Wear refutes this characterization of Germany and attempts to bring the history of WWII into accord with the facts.

Germany's War documents that the Allied leaders of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging World War II—costing millions of lives that could have been spared. Far from being the conqueror of Europe, Adolf Hitler was its savior. Josef Stalin was prevented from conquering all of Europe by Germany's preemptive invasion of the Soviet Union. In addition, approximately 400,000 non-German Europeans volunteered to fight on the eastern front with German troops in what was the first truly pan-European army.

The leaders of Great Britain and the United States also adopted policies designed to force war with Germany. Britain's unconditional guarantee to Poland led to horrific acts of violence against Poland's ethnic Germans and, thus, Germany was forced to invade Poland to end these atrocities. Franklin Roosevelt's numerous provocations, including a shoot-on-sight policy against German shipping and leaked plans of a United States invasion of Germany, forced Germany to declare war on the United States despite Hitler's desire for peace.

This book also reports the Allied mass murder of the German people after the end of World War II during which the Allies—led by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—murdered approximately 1.5 million German prisoners of war through intentional starvation and exposure to the elements. Probably a minimum 2.1 million ethnic Germans expelled from their homes also died in what was supposed to be an "orderly and humane" relocation. Finally, the Allies murdered millions of additional Germans through intentional starvation after the war ended.

Germany's War exposes the Allied falsification and exaggeration of German atrocities during World War II. While illegal medical experimentation and documented executions were committed by Germany in its concentration camps, this book documents that Germany did not have a policy of genocide against European Jewry. Germany's anti-partisan activity and its euthanasia program against its own people are also discussed.

Germany's War is a well-documented, academically excellent summary of the Allied plan to conquer, control and mass murder the German people. This book proves that the leading Allied nations were all barbaric, vile and criminal regimes—despite what history books say.

Germany's War, 514 pages, *$25* minus 10% plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. is available from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

An Adolf Hitler You've Never Seen

New book from TBR details a side of German leader that even ardent admirers hardly knew existed—and detractors have diligently tried to suppress for more than 70 years . . .

After five years of designing and planning, and nearly a lifetime of thought, Adolf Hitler finally sees the finished scale model of the reconstructed Linz Danube river bank.

By Prof. Ray Goodwin

Rare is any credible literature dealing with Adolf Hitler—the man, and his time on the stage of history. There are, of course, tons of articles and books written about that, but the key word in the lead sentence is "credible." Those who have any ability to think for themselves know that any such writing is automatically qualified right off the bat by letting the reader know that Adolf Hitler was the most vile, evil megalomaniac who ever lived. And what follows that introduction is nothing but Cinderella fairytales that are worthless in any truly credible study of the man and his era. For instance, Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch, a talented surgeon, explained that "it was the style of the time after the war to make up wild stories about Adolf Hitler." If you didn't participate in this obligatory charade, you might just find yourself in an Allied prison.

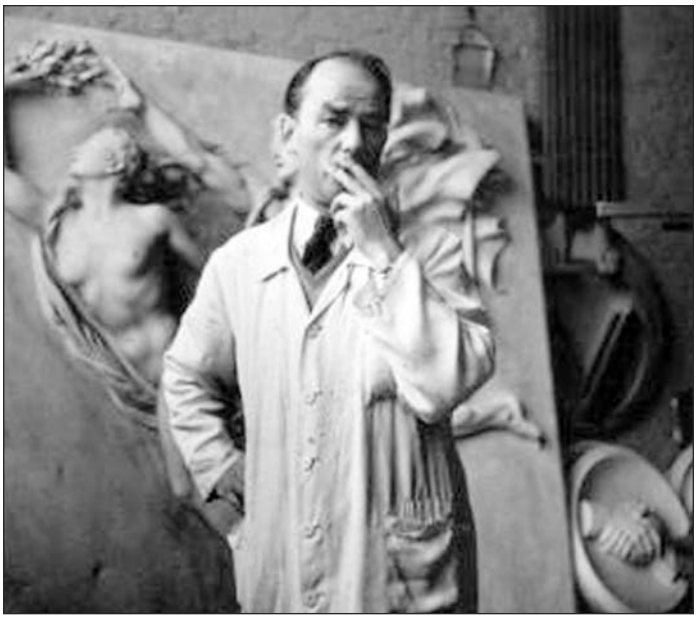
Thus it is most refreshing to come across, in today's world, a first-

A SPECIAL CONNECTION

The special connection that existed between Adolf Hitler and Hermann Giesler was based on architecture and National Socialism. Giesler designed a number of important buildings for the Nazi Party. **At left,** they stand on the bank of the Danube, looking across to the city of Linz as they visualize bold renovation ideas for the projected Danube Development of the Banks. **Below:** Hitler makes an impromptu sketch for architect Albert Speer (right).

person account of a crucial part of Hitler's life that is not only most informative and entertaining, but startling in many ways, and certainly emotive—at least for this historian. I am referencing a new publication titled *The Artist Within the Warlord: An Adolf Hitler You've Never Known*, by Carolyn Yeager & Wilhelm Kriessmann, Ph.D. This 245-page Barnes Review publication is first-class writing, amply footnoted, graced with wonderful photos, and written in an easy, flowing style that should be the envy of any author.

Having been a Revisionist historian and writer for several decades and considering myself well informed on both *der Fuehrer* and his era, I must say that much of the information presented by Yeager and Kriessmann is new to me. And it adds many pieces that make up the massive jigsaw puzzle (thanks to so much false history) that is the National Socialist revolution and Germany's fight for survival against insurmountable odds. Having written many articles about that era and other historical events, I have experienced being told by establishment history professors, "I would question your sources." But the greatest weapon in the arsenal of those writing to "bring history into accord with the facts" is a *primary* source. That would be someone who was there, who witnessed and lived the events. For me, I had the great fortune to meet and befriend Tyler Gatewood Kent, and learned firsthand from him the chicanery of Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill in dragging the United States into World War II on the side of Josef Stalin and his Bolshevik butchers. The man was there, he lived those moments, and wrote them down. Thus I had my primary source and could confidently write and believe what I had learned. And what we have here with *The Artist Within the Warlord* is even better



Left, Adolf Hitler works on a sketch for the facade of a massive domed structure in 1937. This was intended to be the Great Hall in Berlin. The sketch ended up in the possession of Albert Speer. **Above**, amazingly talented German sculptor Arno Breker is shown in his studio in front of a version of his famous relief "Apollo and Daphne." After the war, 90% of his inspirational sculptures were destroyed by the vengeful Allies.

substantiated as the unvarnished truth It was taken from a book written in the German language, and, of course, due to the nature of the topic, was not published until 1977—and only in German.

Yeager and Kriessmann used as the basis for this historical goldmine selections from "Ein Anderer Hitler," the memoir of Hermann Giesler. Giesler, a Munich architect, from 1938 on became a confidant to whom Hitler could unburden himself in many private talks. Thus we have that first-person eyewitness to history as a source, the most valuable link to truth. When you couple that with the fact that the translator of Giesler's book, Kriessmann, was himself a first-person source of information from the same era, this book becomes even more valuable as a source of research and knowledge. But that is not all. One must consider that Yeager is herself an accomplished researcher, historian and writer on many topics. Biographical information on these three can be found on pages 244 and 245, and I would suggest you read those pages before starting the book, for they reinforce the validity of the information provided in the text.

> "This book also reveals Giesler's confidential conversations with Hitler on all kinds of important topics.

Their pertinent commentary gives the reader additional explanations and much valuable knowledge.

There are several fascinating "nuggets" in this book and, as I mentioned earlier, much that was news to me. I may mention what shocked me the most in learning of what Giesler wrote is the level of treachery visited upon the Fuehrer as he tried to effect the salvation of his country in a battle against the world. Most are aware of "Valkyrie," the assassination plot against Hitler in July of 1944. Not only does this book contain much detail and explanation of that operation and its aftermath, but mentions many other previous attempts against Hitler's life previously unknown by most students of those monumental, eventful years. Emphasized by Hitler also is how much the treachery of high-level German military officers, betraying military plans to the enemy, contributed to the deaths of so many German fighting men. Learning of this, one is even more astounded that Germany was able to hold off

the world for four years. Another theme one comes to better understand is that National Socialism was a true "people's revolution."

Finally, one must consider the title of this fabulous work of research and dedication—"The Artist Within the Warlord." Most know of Hitler's love of architecture and art, and how well he understood what they meant to German culture. Though saddled with the obligation to defend his people from the relentless and savage onslaught by the destroyers of civilization, his one escape from the stress and angst of reports from the front was the rare times discussing architecture and art with Giesler and others. Reading this book, the idea occurs that perhaps the Fuehrer often thought, when confronted by news from the battlefields, "I hate this war and its interruption of my dream of building a magnificent Germany." Or, as one might say today, "I wish I was somewhere else." But that genius also knew that Providence had placed him in the role he must play as Germany's leader to its conclusion.

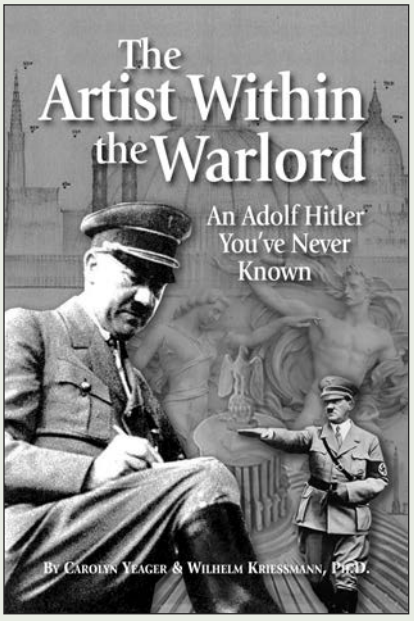
A tip of the hat to TBR for publishing this essential reference work as well as striking a blow for truth. Your library is not complete without *The Artist Within the Warlord: An Adolf Hitler You've Never Known*. Reading expands the mind, which then never shrinks back to its previous limitations. Expand your mind while at the same time enjoying a fascinating read. ❖

A native-born Texan, Revisionist ***Ray Goodwin*** is a retired instructor of American history on the college level in Victoria, Texas. Ray has given multiple addresses to the Sons of Confederate Veterans in San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi and Victoria. He has also done research on various important historical subjects and has had many book reviews and articles published on them.

The Artist Within The Warlord

An Adolf Hitler You've Never Known

Meet an Adolf Hitler you never knew in the pages of this truly extraordinary book . . . Wilhelm Kriessmann and Carolyn Yeager, working as a team, translated sections from the German *Ein Anderer Hitler* ("Another Hitler"), the memoir of architect Hermann Giesler . . . and the result has become this volume, which they titled *The Artist Within the Warlord—An Adolf Hitler You've Never Known*. This is not the usual copy-cat "history" by another "historian" who tries to find some angle to make his or her book stand out from the hundreds of other books already on the shelves about the most misunderstood man in history. This book is genuinely unique—taken from the account given by an intimate of Adolf Hitler who was privileged to enjoy many private talks with him during the time of some of the most momentous events of contemporary world history. Munich architect Hermann Giesler became from 1938 on not only Hitler's favored architect for the renovation of Munich and Linz, but also an agreeable confidant to whom the Supreme Commander felt comfortable unburdening himself as they spent many hours together drafting city-wide building ideas. Hitler's artist nature needed such a creative outlet, leading Giesler to become a more frequent guest at the Berghof and the two secret military headquarters *Wolfsschanze* and *Werwolf* for this very purpose. You will gain insight into how the artist and humanist in Hitler revealed itself in his character and his worldview (*Weltanschauung*).



Of Giesler's book, Arno Breker, the great sculptor who also knew Hitler very well, wrote that it was "by far the most essential, most true and realistic reporting that has been written about the tragedy of that epoch." Gerard Menuhin—son of famed Jewish-American violinist Yehudi Menuhin and the author of *Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil*—called Giesler's book "wonderful" and "one of the main books to read about Hitler" in July 2017. That Giesler had so much trouble finding a publisher for his book tells the true tale of the value of this volume.

Surely, there has been no offering like this one, in English, of a more authentic Adolf Hitler. Now you have available the sections of Hermann Giesler's memoir dealing with the Fuehrer in a well organized, easy to follow format, featuring a generous number of illustrations and helpful commentary from the translators. It's a book you will treasure. Softcover, 244 pages, #796, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.

NUREMBERG HANGMAN

Executioner of top-ranking Nazis was a U.S. Navy-diagnosed psychopath who slowly strangulated his victims . . .

By Carolyn Yeager

This is a gruesome story—the culmination of a gruesome war which was followed up with an atrocity-filled postwar occupation of Germany. Those responsible for the rampant criminality were the Allies—the All-Lies—who were successful at covering themselves with an image as world saviors.

On October 16, 1946, in a ghoulish death procession that began shortly after 1 a.m., 10 political and military leaders of the Third Reich were hanged by the neck until dead by a psychopathic Navy deserter who lied about having previous experience as an executioner. He was Master Sgt. John C. Woods, promoted to that rank from private after being selected as the Army's hangman. The promotion cannot be attributed to any merit of his own, but in order to endow him with a greater sense of worthiness for his special task. His assistant was a military policeman named Joseph Malta, a 28-year-old floor-sander in private life. Both had volunteered for the job after the Army put out word for an executioner, asking if anyone had experience. Woods claimed he had hanged two men in Texas and two in Oklahoma. No records exist showing that he did.

Master Sgt. John C. Woods
"The Nuremberg Strangler."

Malta said of his work of ultimately helping to hang a total of 60 Third Reich government and military leaders, "It was a pleasure doing it." In saying this, he echoed his colleague Woods, who was widely quoted in newspapers and magazines with these homespun words: "I hanged those 10 Nazis … and I'm proud of it … I wasn't nervous … A fellow can't afford to have nerves in this business."

Woods boasted to *Time* magazine on October 26, 1946: "The way I look at this hanging job, somebody has to do it. I got into it kind of by accident, years ago in the States."

He lied. The only hanging Woods had done was in the U.S. Army, where they accepted what he claimed to be his experience without any checking whatsoever. The idea of hanging others appealed to Woods, and the Army was not particular. As a person who had joined the Navy at age 18 and been diagnosed with constitutional psychopathy after going AWOL only a few months later and dishonorably discharged as "unfit to serve," he was

Master Sgt. John C. Woods poses for photographers in his ship's bunk after he became a celebrity as the Army's hangman for the 10 alleged German war criminals condemned to death by the International Military Tribunal of the Allies at Nuremberg in October 1946. There is no evidence that he had any previous experience as an executioner and he clearly took a perverse pleasure in making his victims suffer as much as possible.

able to enlist in the Army in 1943 at the age of 32 and gravitate to a cushy job that very few would volunteer for.

How and why the most famous hangings of the 20th century were botched is explained by the callous disregard of the U.S. Army headed by Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower (an admitted German-hater) for the people and nation of Germany. The famous line "Ike" wrote to his wife Mamie in September 1944, was "God, I hate the Germans."

We'll start with the selection of John C. Woods as the Army's hangman. Wood's history is as follows:

He was born June 5, 1911, in Wichita and attended Wichita High School. He dropped out after two years and joined the U.S. Navy in 1929. After serving only a few months, he went AWOL and was dishonorably discharged with a diagnosis of psychopathic inferiority without psychosis, a term coined in Germany in the 1880s to describe irredeemable criminals who had a mix of violent and antisocial characteristics.

Woods returned to Kansas and worked intermittently as a construction laborer and part-time in a feed store in Greenwood and Woodson counties during the Great Depression. He worked for a time for the Civilian Conservation Corps but was dishonorably discharged from that after six months, according to his biographer, author French MacLean, a retired U.S. Army colonel. Woods also worked at Boeing as a tool and die maker.

When the United States entered World War II, Woods saw it as an opportunity to improve his situation. He enlisted in the U.S. Army, which he shouldn't have been able to do since he had already been dishonorably discharged from the Navy. But the Army didn't check his records. Prior to his induction, he had married Hazel Chilcott, a nurse; fortunately they had no

DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1946 3

Goering Suicide, 10 Nazis Hang

Alfred Rosenberg—he had no last words.

Fritz Sauckel said "I die innocently."

Julius Streicher—"Heil Hitler!"

Ernest Kaltenbrunner—"Good luck to Germany."

Arthur Seyss-Inquart—hopes Nazis' death will be lesson.

Hans Frank—a murmured "Thanks."

Hermann Goering—He beat the hangman by swallowing poison.

Joachim von Ribbentrop—"God save Germany."

Wilhelm Frick — died in a gaudy sports jacket.

Alfred Jodl—"I salute you, my Germany."

Wilhelm Keitel—"I follow all my sons. All for Germany."

Hitler's Top Aid Outwits Cell Guards, Takes Cyanide

By KINGSBURY SMITH

(Representing the Combined American Press)

Nurnberg, Oct. 16 (U.P.)—Former Reichmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering cheated the gallows of Allied justice by committing suicide in his prison cell shortly before the 10 other condemned Nazi leaders were hanged in the courtyard of Nurnberg jail early today.

Goering swallowed cyanide of potassium hidden in a copper cartridge shell while lying on a cot in his cell at 10:45 P. M. last night (4:45 P. M. Tuesday New York time).

The once number 2 man in the Nazi hierarchy defeated Allied justice by a matter of minutes. He was found dead just before his death sentence was to have been read out again to him and only two hours before he was scheduled to have been dropped through the trap-door of a gallows erected in a small gymnasium standing in the jail yard.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister in the ill-starred regime of Adolf Hit-

Most of the executed men ex- ered to show their bravery, bitterly

How Goering Got Poison

Left, the headline of the *Daily News* from October 14, 1946 announced the suicide of high-ranking German officer Hermann Göring and the hanging of 10 more men deemed "war criminals" by the Allies. In 1953, a West German court determined that Alfred Jodl had been unjustly sentenced to death. This decision was quickly reversed after the U.S. stridently objected.

children. At his Army induction, he was listed as having blue eyes, brown hair with a ruddy complexion, standing only 5'4½" tall and weighing only 130 pounds.

In 1943, he was assigned to Company B of the 37th Engineer Combat Battalion in the Fifth Engineer Special Brigade. He likely participated in the D-Day landings at Omaha Beach on June 6, 1944. Not long after, the Army put out word for an executioner, asking if anyone had experience. The Army had 96 U.S. soldiers tried with death penalty cases that were scheduled for execution in 1944, for crimes such as desertion, murder and rape while U.S. forces were in Africa and Europe. The most famous was Private Eddie Slovik, whose story was made into a television movie in 1974.

Some of those soldiers were executed by firing squad, such as Slovik. Others were hanged.

Woods volunteered for the job, saying he had hanged two men in Texas and two in Oklahoma. As stated above, no records exist showing this. But on May 7, 1945, he was assigned to the Headquarters of the Normandy Base Section, but was attached back to the 2913th for duty. On September 3, 1945, Woods was released from attachment and assigned to the Headquarters CHANOR Base Section.

In October 1946, he gained worldwide fame as the official hangman for the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. He told *Stars and Stripes* that Nuremberg was "just what I wanted. I wanted this job so terribly that I stayed here a bit longer, though I could have gone home earlier."

One of his Jewish assistants, Herman Obermayer, described Woods as slovenly, unshaven, with crooked yellow teeth and dirty, unpressed pants and an insubordinate attitude. He said the hangman "defied all the rules, didn't shine his shoes and didn't get shaved. His dress was always sloppy." Obermayer went on: "His dirty pants were always unpressed, his jacket looked as though he slept in it for weeks, his M/Sgt. stripes were attached to his sleeve by a single stitch of yellow thread at each corner, and his crumpled hat was always worn at an improper angle."

This "alcoholic ex-bum" with "foul breath, and dirty neck," as Obermayer put it, knew he could flaunt his slovenly appearance since his superiors needed his services.

THE HANGINGS

The executions took place in a brightly lighted prison gymnasium where three black wooden gallows had been erected, two for the executions and one spare. The plan was to execute one after the other, and after the first was pronounced dead and carried out, the third would be brought in to that same scaffold. After the third had fallen through the trap door, the second would be checked, pronounced dead and removed, making way for the fourth to be brought in. As you can imagine, it was a ghoulish scene for the witnesses. One was Kingsbury Smith who wrote a detailed report peppered with sarcastic put-downs of the Hitler regime for his newspaper, from which I took

much of the following description.

The first to appear was Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Reich foreign minister. *Time* described it this way in its October 28, 1946 magazine:

> At 1:11 a.m. he entered the gymnasium, and all officers, official witnesses and correspondents rose to attention. Ribbentrop's manacles were removed and he mounted the steps (there were 13) to the gallows. With the noose around his neck, he said: "My last wish … is an understanding between East and West. …" All present removed their hats. The executioner tightened the noose. A chaplain standing beside him prayed. The assistant executioner pulled the lever, the trap dropped open with a rumbling noise, and Ribbentrop's hooded figure disappeared. The rope was suddenly taut, and swung back & forth, creaking audibly.

According to the account of Kingsbury Smith, from which these quotes are taken, Ribbentrop said in full: "God protect Germany" in German, and then added "My last wish is that Germany realize its entity and that an understanding be reached between the East and the West. I wish peace to the world."

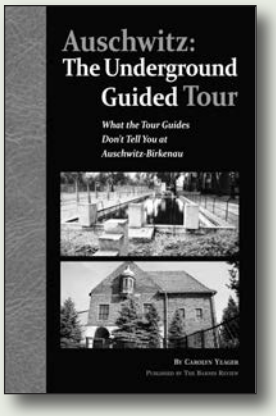
It took Ribbentrop 18 minutes to be pronounced dead. But two minutes after the trap door closed on the foreign minister, Field Marshall Wilhelm Keitel—head of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht, serving directly under Hitler—was led to the second scaffold. His last words, uttered in a full, clear voice, were translated as "I call on God Almighty to have mercy on the German people. More than 2 million German soldiers went to their death for the fatherland before me. I follow now my sons—all for Germany."

In Keitel's case the trap door, which was too small for his large frame and hindered his falling freely, opened "with a loud bang" and apparently smacked him in the face as he went down, doing extensive damage. And he wasn't dead, his neck did not break, but he slowly strangulated as he hung hidden under the gallows, moaning and struggling. After *28 minutes* he was pronounced dead. How could the U.S. Army officiate over such a travesty?

Wilhelm Keitel was a double victim of the Allies' vengeful approach, because he could never have been found guilty under international law as it existed during the war. The All-Lies and their Jewish legal specialists used a new postwar change in international law—that professional soldiers cannot escape punishment by claiming they were dutifully carrying out orders of their superiors. All during the war, the law said otherwise—that soldiers and officers were not held responsible if they were following orders. And, of course, we know that no commanding officers on the Allied side were put on trial. If they were, the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe, Eisenhower himself, would have been guilty of many war crimes.

The corpse of Wilhelm Keitel has dried blood coming out of his eyes and mouth because of his long struggle with suffocation. The right side of his face looks bloody or badly bruised and his expression is one of having endured prolonged suffering. Even in death, his face is contorted with pain.

There was now a pause in the proceedings. The 30-odd observers were allowed to have a smoke, get up and walk around. The correspondents furiously scribbled their notes. Finally an American and a Russian doctor, both with their stethoscopes, entered the curtained portion under the first scaffold. When they emerged, they spoke to an American colonel who snapped to attention and announced to the room: "The man is dead." The hangman, Woods, mounted the gallows and cut the rope with a large



Auschwitz:
The Underground Guided Tour

Here is a remarkable study of Auschwitz that is unlike anything yet published. Though it is purposely small in size and easy to read, it carries a powerful punch. The author visited Auschwitz as a tourist armed with a broad study of the literature surrounding the world-famous site, and from that visit has proceeded to deconstruct the Auschwitz shown to her and others as a "death" or "extermination" camp. By taking the reader on an "underground guided tour" around Auschwitz-Birkenau, she clearly demonstrates it to be, at varying times and locations within the perimeters, a simple labor, concentration and transit camp for political prisoners, where the health of the inmates was the prime concern of the camp authorities. Sound unbelievable? After reading this carefully researched book, you will see the horror stories for so long spread about Auschwitz-Birkenau in a new light, and you may very well be so impressed you'll want to share your new vision with others. This cautiously written work moves toward a surprising conclusion that leaves us pondering how so much that is not true has seeped into our consciousness as "fact."

Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour (softcover, 48 pages, #535, $10 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Limited quantity left in stock! Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit our online shop at www.BarnesReview.org.

"commando-type" knife, and Ribbentrop's limp body with the black hood still over his head was removed by stretcher bearers to the far end of the room and placed behind a black canvas curtain.

The directing colonel said to the witnesses, "Cigarettes out, please, gentlemen." And the next condemned man was brought in while Keitel continued to hang, hidden below the gallows.

This was Ernst Kaltenbrunner, head of security. After glancing around the room, he mounted the steps with a steady gait, and his last words were: "I have loved my German people and my fatherland with a warm heart. I have done my duty by the laws of my people and I am sorry my people were led this time by men who were not soldiers and that crimes were committed of which I had no knowledge. Germany, good luck."

Clearly, Kaltenbrunner did not have any first- or even second-hand knowledge of "death camps" or other alleged war crimes even though he was head of the Reich Main Security Office and worked under Heinrich Himmler. But exactly because he didn't know, his only course under Nuremberg rulings was to acknowledge their reality while asserting he had no part in them. This is what the illegal "rules of the court" forced on the defendants, and they also had no way to learn otherwise while in detention.

His trap door was sprung at 1:39 a.m. Being exceptionally tall (6'6"), and the rope said to have been not the right length for his height, he was not pronounced dead until 13 minutes later, at 1:52 a.m. But before that happened, Alfred Rosenberg was led in and went through the same process, except for being the only one to refuse his opportunity to speak any last words.

The sixth man was 69-year-old Wilhelm Frick, minister of the Interior. He entered the execution chamber at 2:05 a.m., six minutes after Rosenberg had been pronounced dead. He seemed the least steady of any so far and stumbled on the 13th step of the gallows. His only words were, "Long live eternal Germany," before he was hooded and dropped through the trap door. He was also badly bloodied, his corpse showing the agony of his last 12 minutes of life, the time it took from the drop to his being pronounced dead.

Frick's body shows evidence of his difficult hanging. His face is contorted in agony. Blood is everywhere. The pillow placed under his head is especially bloody. One would think the Army would be ashamed to show such pictures of their shoddy work.

Post-event investigators claim that the trap door did not retain the rubber bungs when opened, so some men were hit in the face by the rebounding trap door. Others say Woods got the drop wrong … either through incompetence or on purpose. Albert Pierrepoint, the French expert hangman, has written that the correct

The corpse of Wilhelm Keitel has dried blood coming out of his eyes and mouth because of his long struggle with suffocation. The right side of his face looks bloody or badly bruised from hitting the trap doors as he fell through the opening in the gallows. His expression is one of pain and distress, classic signs of strangulation.

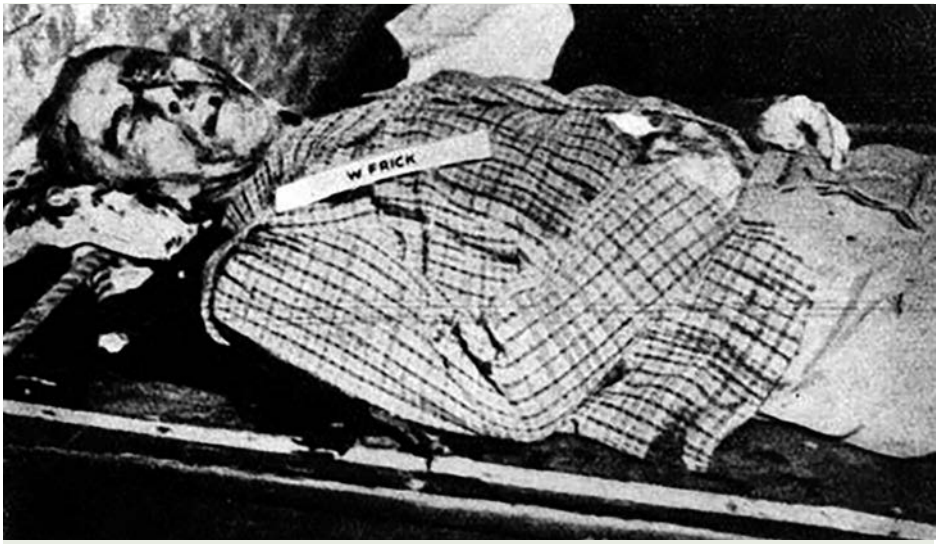
drop is absolutely essential to ensure the neck vertebra is severed on the "jerk," to be certain of instantaneous death. The U.S. Army doesn't have to answer for any of this because, as we all know, these Nazis "deserved whatever they got."

Donald E. Wilkes Jr., a professor of law at the University of Georgia Law School, noted that many of the executed Nazis fell from the gallows with insufficient force to snap their necks, resulting in a macabre, suffocating death struggle that in some cases lasted many, many minutes:

> Although [Kingsbury] Smith discreetly omitted mentioning it, the experienced Army hangman, Master Sgt. John C. Woods, botched the executions. A number of the hanged Nazis died, not quickly from a broken neck as intended, but agonizingly from slow strangulation. Ribbentrop and Sauckel each took 14 minutes to choke to death, while Keitel, whose death was the most painful, struggled for 24 minutes at the end of the rope before expiring.[1]

On "Axis History Forum" we find one contributor, Max Wilson, writing:

> I have one piece of research which quotes Woods as saying that he would "drop those Nazis" like poled oxen. Woods used a standard military drop of six feet for all of his victims, not the variable drops developed by the masterful [French] hangman, Pierrepont. Pierrepont's technique tailored the drop to the victim's weight, height and physical condition, almost assuring instantaneous death 100% of the time. The Nuremberg gallows also was inferior to the British design in which the double doors of the trap are caught and held open. Apparently the Nuremberg gallows allowed the doors to swing, whacking the condemned. The Nuremberg noose was a typical "cowboy" hangman's knot, a design discarded by the British long ago and replaced by a slip-knot.
>
> Even Reichhart, one of the master Nazi executioners, considered Woods a crude amateur, and the two disliked each other intensely. Reichhart did not assist in the Nuremberg executions or the gallows design, something which has been asserted.



The body of Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, also shows evidence of a very difficult hanging. His face is contorted in agony and blood is everywhere. Yet he was very quiet on the gallows and only said a few words.

And another wrote:

> According to Stanley Tilles who assisted Woods at Nuremberg, he bungled the executions on purpose. In the case of Streicher, "Woods applied the hood … adjusted the noose, but placed its coils off center, [so they] would not snap Streicher's neck and he would strangle. I realized instantly that this was Woods' intention and I saw a small smile cross his lips as he pulled the hangman's handle." (Tilles: *By the Neck Until Dead. Gallows of Nuremberg*)
>
> Tilles also mentions that Woods was a great German-hater. Considering that Tilles in his memoirs still does not lack sympathy for Woods, there is no reason to assume that he is not a credible witness. Third in charge was Joseph Malta. In an interview (for the [German] TV documentary "Hitlers Helfer") he confirmed with barely concealed satisfaction that the hangings were badly botched and needlessly prolonged.

JULIUS STREICHER

The seventh man to enter the gymnasium, at 2:12 a.m., was Nuremberg magazine publisher Julius Streicher, who was not a member of either the government or the military. His eyes took in the three wooden scaffolds, then moved around the room and rested on the small group of witnesses. He walked steadily to the Number One gallows, stopped at the base of the steps and uttered a loud "Heil Hitler!" which echoed through the hall. An American colonel standing by the steps said sharply, "Ask the man his name." Streicher shouted, "You know my name well."

At the top of the platform, Streicher proclaimed, "Now it goes to God." He was pushed to the spot directly beneath the rope, while the hangman, our friend John Woods, stood behind him holding the noose back. Streicher was swung around to face the witnesses and glared at them. Then he screamed, "Purim Fest 1946." (Purim is a Jewish holy day commemorating the hanging of the Persian Haman and his 10 sons in ancient days, whom the Jews believed

had been conspiring against them. The story is contained in the Book of Esther in the Old Testament. Streicher was pointing to the Jews as responsible for his execution.)

When asked if he had any last words, Streicher shouted, "The Bolsheviks will hang *you* one day." He then could be heard to say "Adele, my dear wife," as the black hood was put over his head. The trap opened with a loud banging sound and he went down kicking. When the rope snapped taut, it continued swinging wildly and groans could be heard from within the lower interior portion of the scaffold. When they didn't stop, the hangman Woods descended from the gallows platform, went inside through the black canvas curtain and did something that put a stop to the groans and brought the swinging rope to a standstill.

It took Julius Streicher 14 minutes to be pronounced dead. Kingsbury Smith said everyone there was of the opinion Streicher had strangled.

Reich Labor Chief Fritz Saukel followed Streicher. Once on the Gallows Number Two platform, he called out, "I am dying innocent. The sentence is wrong. God protect Germany and make Germany great again. Long live Germany! God protect my family." As in the case of Streicher, there was a loud groan under the gallows as the noose snapped tightly under the weight of his body.

Chief of Operations for the High Command Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl was ninth in the torture and death procession. He looked nervous, but his voice was calm as he said his last words, "My greetings to you, my Germany." A salutation or salute. What was said about Field Marshal Keitel's immunity from prosecution applies to Jodl also. In fact, on February 28, 1953, a West German denazification court declared Jodl not guilty of breaking international law, finding that he was wrongly sentenced to death. This declaration was later revoked by a political minister in Bavaria under pressure from the United States.

Arthur von Seyss-Inquart, Czechoslovak-born governor of Austria and the Netherlands, was last. He limped on his left club-foot and the guards helped him up the stairs. In a low but intense voice, he said, "I hope that this execution is the last act of the tragedy of the Second World War and that the lesson taken from this world war will be that peace and understanding should exist between peoples. I believe in Germany." He dropped to his death at 2:45 a.m.

No bodies were turned over to family or friends. All were cremated and the ashes were said to have been thrown into the Isar River.

A SHOCKING END FOR WOODS

Woods became an instantaneous international celebrity. After the hangings, he bragged: "10 men in 106 minutes, that's fast work."

And though he bragged he had executed as many as 347 men, in reality, says French MacLean, it was closer to 90 men.

News of Woods's participation in the hangings came as a surprise to his wife, Hazel, who was quoted in *The Kansas Emporia Gazette* on October 17, 1946: "He never told me that he was doing that type of work. He didn't mention any hangings and the first I knew of it was when I saw his picture in the papers."

Yet, Woods worried there would be retribution by the Germans. He became so worried by the way the Germans looked at him, he started carrying two .45 pistols, according to the website "GetRuralKansas."

Woods continued serving in the U.S. Army. On July 21, 1950, he was stationed on Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific, a testing ground for nuclear weapons. The island was populated with German and U.S. scientists and engineers working as part of Operation Paperclip in an effort to develop the U.S. aerospace, atomic weapons and military aircraft industries.

He was standing in a pool of water, changing light bulbs, when a current of electricity suddenly coursed through the water. Woods screamed and fell back into the water, dead.

His death was a "pedestrian end," says MacLean, for a man who once held the world stage. Woods "died faster than any of the men he executed."

But his death may not have been an accident, MacLean thinks.

"The discussions on the Internet about his death are legion. The Army ruled it an accident but the last chapter in my book is about Woods's death. It will show the official Army report of investigation was flawed. It was wrong."

If a German scientist or engineer working for the U.S. government carried out divine justice on John Woods it's fine with me because he got more opportunities to indulge his psychopathic impulses than he deserved. The Army's hangman is buried in a small cemetery in tiny Toronto, Kansas next to his wife, who died in 2000.[2] ❖

ENDNOTE:

1 thelede.blogs.nytimes.com/2007/01/17/the-nuremburg-hangings-not-so-smooth-either/.

2 www.findagrave.com/memorial/73369257/john-clarence-woods.

Carolyn Yeager is the author of *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour* published by TBR in 2010. Since 2007, she has authored numerous articles on 20th-century German history and related subjects. Her active websites include carolynyeager.net and eliewieseltattoo.com. Carolyn began producing weekly Internet radio programs in 2010 and is the founder of The White Network (2012-2014) before being forcibly shut down by her partner. She has been responsible for getting a number of important German documents translated into English, including "lost" speeches by Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, which you will find archived on her website.

EUROHISTORY

Kursk: The German View—Firsthand Accounts of the German Commanders in Largest Tank Battle

By Steven H. Newton. The Battle of Kursk, fought in the summer of 1943, involved 6,000 German and Soviet armored vehicles, making it the biggest tank battle of all time and possibly the largest battle of any kind. Students of military history have long recognized the importance of Kursk, yet, amazingly, the German view of the battle has been ignored. Steven H. Newton now offers you a new and unprecedented picture of German strategy and operations from translated staff reports, supplemented by Newton's commentary and original research, which challenges a number of widely accepted ideas about this pivotal battle, which was Soviet propaganda. Hardcover, 592 pages, #741, *$35.*

Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work

This, the only official biography of Hermann Goering, was a bestseller in Germany and in the English-speaking world when first published in 1938. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. Besides recreating the German air force once the shackles of the Versailles Treaty were shaken off, his other achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photos and the 1938 introduction written by Robert Bruce Lockhart. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photos, new intro, indexed, #639, *$25.*

My Revolutionary Life

By Leon Degrelle. *My Revolutionary Life* has never appeared in print as a book before—and is available only from TBR. Here is Gen. Leon Degrelle's autobiographical account of his daring escape from war-ravaged Germany in 1945 and his adventures after the war. Sentenced to death by the Belgian government after the Axis surrender, Degrelle escaped by flying from Norway and crash-landing in Spain. The great Belgian Waffen-SS officer also recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician, the political situation in Europe before WWII, his battle against the Bolsheviks before and during WWII, the last days of the Reich and his daring escape. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, *$27.*

Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder

Following his capture by the Allies in Scotland, Germany's Rudolf Hess remained a prisoner of the Allies for 46 years. The purpose of his mission—and his life at Spandau—was kept secret. But that changed with the publication of this book by Abdallah Melaouhi. For years he kept silent. But, in this exclusive TBR edition, Melaouhi gives us the entire story about Hess's time in prison, his brutal murder, the plot to cover it up and the effort to suppress this book. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, *$25.*

The Empire of the Hittites

By William Wright. Decipherment of Hittite inscriptions by Prof. Archibald Henry Sayce. Written by a senior biblical scholar at the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, this book has its roots in the author's investigations of a series of inscriptions he discovered while on missionary work near Damascus in the Middle East. Convinced that he had found the first reference to the Aryan Hittites outside the Bible, the author then produced the first major work on the Hittite culture, examining them in terms of their own writings, and those of the Egyptians and Assyrians alike—without the fear of political correctness. The book then moves on to an evaluation of the geographical extent of the Hittite empire, its art and learning, religion and racial makeup. Softcover, 214 pages, completely reformatted, #743, *$12.*

The Crusaders: The War for the Holy Sepulchre

By Alfred J. Church. Too many people think the Crusades were "bald Christian aggressions against the Muslims of the Mideast." Here is a wonderful retelling of the stories of the First, Third and Eighth Crusades, narrated by a fictional "wandering Jew" (cursed to live until the Second Coming of Christ). The author explains how the Islamic military conquest of huge areas of the Byzantine empire sparked off the call to crusade, and then weaves the story of some of the most famous characters and events of the Crusades. From the dizzying successes of the First Crusade to the recapture of Jerusalem by the Muslims, the reader will meet: Richard Lionheart, Duke Godfrey, Saladin, King Louis of France and others. The reader also discovers the full tragedy of the ill-fated "Children's Crusade" and more. Softcover, 175 pages, #746, *$15.*

The Great Boer War

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wanted to know what war looked like up close. He volunteered and served in the British army's medical corps, and was thus able to experience the conflict firsthand. His ensuing book was the first complete chronicle of the Anglo-Boer War. First published in 1902, Conan Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict were measured. In it he laments that the Boers were a tougher opponent for the British than even the armies of Napoleon. Completely reset with two dozen unique and rare pictures from the conflict. Softcover, 262 pages, #744, *$15.*

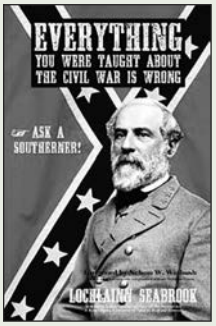
The War in South Africa: Its Causes & Effects

John Atkinson Hobson's prophetic book, first published in 1900, describes in detail the lies, deception, underhanded maneuverings, false propaganda—and the ubiquitous pressure groups—that lay behind the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1889. Faked "atrocity" propaganda, faked allegations of Boer barbarity, corruption, maladministration and the deliberate distortions and double-crossing in the "negotiations" that preceded the war are discussed. Hobson even shows how the lies also included fake stories of "Boer armaments build-ups" that were portrayed as evidence of the "Boer threat." He also spends time explaining how these allegations were spread across the English-speaking world and by whom. This new edition has been completely reset, updated and annotated. Also includes a new introduction, "South Africa 1899, Iraq 2003: The Awful Parallels," by Arthur Kemp. Softcover, 277 pages, #767, *$22.*

TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices above. Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add a flat $15 on order over $100. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free.

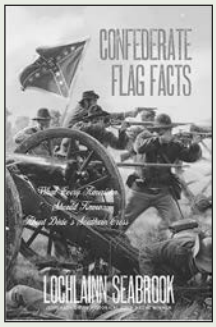
American History
AS IT SHOULD BE TOLD

Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!



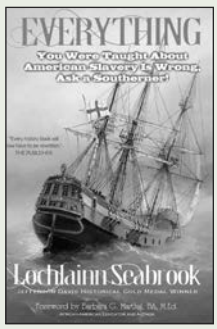
This book is loaded from cover to cover with facts about the War for Southern Independence that will knock your socks off. The truth about: how American slavery got its start in the North; how abolition began in the South; Lee was an abolitionist; only 4.8% of Southerners owned slaves; Lincoln was a white separatist; Jefferson Davis adopted a black boy; Davis freed Southern slaves before the North; Lincoln was not against slavery and wanted to deport blacks; Lincoln won his elections with under 50% of the vote; blacks and Indians owned slaves; Northern armies were racially segregated; Southern armies were integrated; 500,000 blacks fought for the Rebs; the KKK had thousands of black members; many Northern generals owned slaves; most Southern generals did not; and more! Softcover, 266 pages, #729, *$20*.

Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross



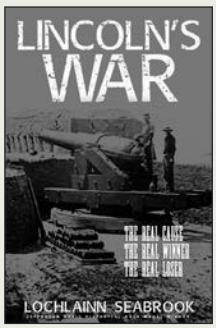
Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of "hatred, racism, and slavery," as liberals maintain? Of course not. It's the opposite: It's a symbol of Christian love, universal brotherhood and real American freedom. More importantly, it's a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor: one that every traditional Southerner is—or should be—proud of. Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the many falsehoods fabricated by the anti-South, political correctness movement about the South's most famous ensign: the Starry Cross. In debunking the many myths and lies that liberals have invented about the Confederate flag, a wide range of pertinent topics are covered, setting the record straight on Southern history along the way. Special attention is paid to Dixie's "boys in gray," the Confederate soldier, a unique breed of warrior. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, *$22*.

Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!



If you're new to authentic Southern history, or you're just fed up with the mountain of pro-North propaganda found in our South-bashing history books, this book will be a revelation. This 1,000-page work by award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the deceitful view of slavery churned out by Yankee mythologists. Including over 500 images, a world slavery time line and a detailed index of significant historical figures, this book tells the truth! Africa was enslaving her own people for thousands of years. White slavery laid the foundation for black slavery. Africa enslaved 1.5 million whites in the 1700s. Genuine slavery was never practiced in the South. The American abolition movement began in the South. Hundreds more uncensored facts. Foreword by black educator Barbara G. Marthal. Softcover, 1,020 pages, #749, *$29*.

Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

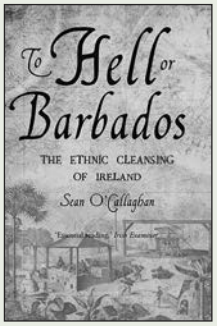


Read the most important "Civil War" book in decades by Col. Lochlainn Seabrook and learn the truth about the vicious war between liberals and conservatives way back in the 1860s. This seminal work, the first ever to expose the authentic facts about Civil War-era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the war, and who really won and lost the devastating conflict, will clarify the illogical view of the conflict. Who believes, for example, that millions of men, women, and children (on both sides) risked their lives and their futures to destroy or save slavery? Who accepts the idea that Abraham Lincoln was justified in killing a million people and bankrupting the U.S. Treasury to "preserve the Union"? We are fighting the same war today! Thoroughly researched, historically accurate, and packed with hundreds of once suppressed testimonies. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, *$21*.

The Stories of Our Pioneers

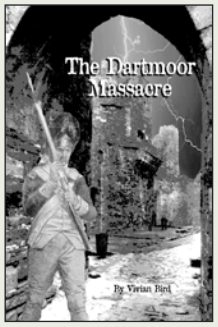
By Augustus Lynch Mason, John Clark Ridpath and Trumbull White. Here is an absolutely amazing book, first written in 1904 by three American educator-historians, chronicling the heroic deeds and lives of the fathers and mothers of America. This beautiful reproduction has more than 100 B&W illustrations gracing its impressive pages. Much of this book would be considered too politically incorrect to make it into any modern history book today. Every single chapter and story in this 694-page book is filled with fact and excitement like you'll never see in the dry, politically correct histories published in our modern era. Here is America's history as viewed by the people of the early 1900s who were unafraid to celebrate our real heroes and revile the dastardly villains of the early days of our nation, at least a few we are sure you have never heard of. This book is great for adults, but also perfect for a younger person who wants to know what history was like before it was watered down by the Cultural Communists, intent on wiping out just this kind of inspiring cultural chronicle. A real gem of American history. Softcover, 694 pages, #761, ***$40***.

To Hell or Barbados: The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland



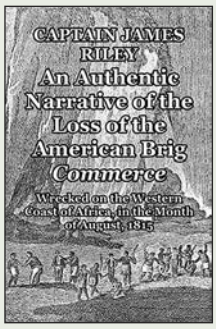
Here is the story of over 50,000 Irish men, women and children enslaved and shipped off to work on plantations in Barbados and Virginia from the 17th to 19th centuries. Sean O'Callaghan documents their transportation, the conditions in which they lived as slaves or servants, and their rebellions in Barbados. O'Callaghan's description of 17th-century Barbados is a powerful portrait of a society as brutal, corrupt and unjust as anything the 21st century has to offer. In the 17th century, Oliver Cromwell encouraged the mass slaughter and enslavement of Irish men, women and children. Cromwell regarded the Catholic Irish as subhuman. Irish priests and nuns were hunted down like wolves and Irish soldiers exiled to Spain or France, while rebels, widows and wee ones alike were enslaved side-by-side with black Africans. A detailed book that refutes claims that whites were not enslaved in the New World. Softcover, 248 pages, #754, ***$23***.

The Dartmoor Massacre: A British Atrocity Against POWs During the War of 1812



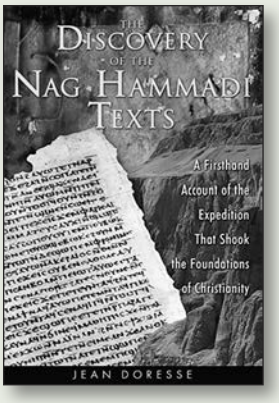
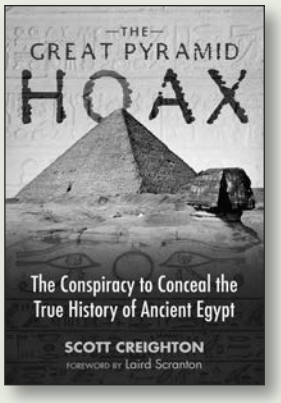
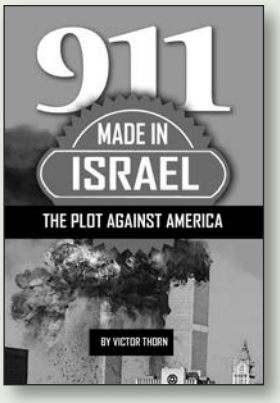
By Vivian Bird. Seven unarmed American prisoners were killed and more would die from the more than a score of helpless men that were wantonly wounded. No members of the British garrison were killed or injured, however. The British garrison commander attempted to hide and bury the dead before the prison doctor could even produce a body count! This fascinating little book also includes a list of those killed and wounded and how they died, the ships from which almost all of the American sailors were impressed by the Royal Navy, depositions from eyewitnesses on all sides, little-known details of the massacre, the tale of French POWs, photos and diagrams. Softcover, 104 pages, #319, $***13. Now just $5 while supplies last***!! A steal at that price.

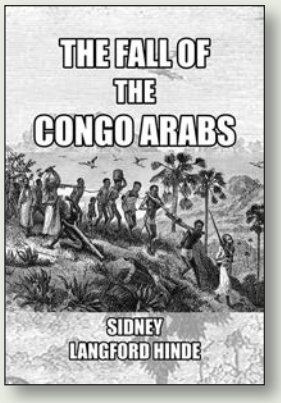
An Authentic Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce


CAPTAIN JAMES RILEY
An Authentic Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce
Wrecked on the Western Coast of Africa, in the Month of August, 1815

By Capt. James Riley. Here's the incredible true story of an American ship's crew taken into slavery by Arab slave traders of northwestern Africa after the ship and crew were wrecked on that continent's forbidding northwest coast. This account has riveted, fascinated and horrified readers since its first publication 200 years ago. Riley's ship, the *Commerce*, was sailing from Gibraltar to the Cape Verde Islands when it was lost in fog and wrecked off the coast of the Sahara. There, they were captured by passing Berbers who seized the men, as was their custom, and took them deep into the blazing, nearly waterless Sahara desert. The book tells in shocking detail the events before and after their capture by these marauding Sahrawi Muslims, and their endless mistreatment, which included beatings, near-deadly sunburns and starvation (several of Riley's men lost 100 pounds). Riley's detailed and fascinating descriptions of his experiences mirrored that suffered by more than a million Europeans who were captured by the Barbary pirates. This valuable account recounts a part of history that is now suppressed or ignored. This account of slavery and death was so influential that Abe Lincoln included it in his 1860 campaign biography. Softcover, 352 pages, #742, ***$15***.

TBR subscribers may take 10% off list prices. Prices do not include S&H: Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. (Outside the United States please email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. You may also call toll free 1-877-773-9077 (Mon. thru Thu., 9 to 5) to charge. See this and many more great Revisionist books and videos online at TBR's website: www.barnesreview.com.


THE DISCOVERY OF THE NAG HAMMADI TEXTS
A Firsthand Account of the Expedition That Shook the Foundations of Christianity
JEAN DORESSE

THE GREAT PYRAMID HOAX
The Conspiracy to Conceal the True History of Ancient Egypt
SCOTT CREIGHTON
FOREWORD BY Laird Scranton




The Discovery of the Nag Hammadi Texts: A Firsthand Account of the Expedition

Hidden for 16 centuries, the Nag Hammadi library, the most prodigious collection of sacred gnostic texts, were discovered in the late 1940s in Chenoboskion, a remote hamlet in upper Egypt. Among them was the Gospel according to Thomas, which aroused international publicity and alerted the world to the significance of this archeological find, believed by many scholars to surpass the Dead Sea Scrolls in importance. Here is the original survey of the contents of these documents and their significance. Jean Doresse's narrative allows readers direct contact with an ancient form of Christianity through the philosophical wealth of the texts—ranging from gnostic revelations and Christian apocrypha to Hermetic literature. Included is the original English translation of the Gospel of Thomas published in 1960. 40,000 copies sold of earlier editions. Sheds new light on the vanished world in which Christianity was born. The author was in the party that discovered these ancient Coptic documents. Softcover, 384 pages, #786, 12 B&W illustrations, *$20.*

The Great Pyramid Hoax: The Conspiracy to Conceal the True History of Ancient Egypt

By Scott Creighton. Foreword by Laird Scranton. The origins of the Great Pyramid of Giza are shrouded in mystery. Believed to be the tomb of an Egyptian king, even though no remains have ever been found, its construction date of roughly 2550 B.C. is tied to only one piece of evidence: the crudely painted marks within the pyramid's hidden chambers that refer to the 4th Dynasty's King Khufu, discovered in 1837 by Col. Howard Vyse and his team. Using evidence from the time of the discovery, along with high-definition photos of the actual marks, Creighton reveals how and why the marks were faked. Analyzing Vyse's private diary, he reveals forgery instructions to his two assistants, and what the anachronistic sign should have been. He examines recent chemical analysis of the marks along with the eyewitness testimony of Humphries Brewer, who worked with Vyse at Giza in 1837. Creighton's study strikes down one of the most fundamental assertions of orthodox Egyptologists and reopens long-standing questions about the Great Pyramid's true age, who really built it and why. Softcover, 224 pages, 75 B&W illustrations, #787, *$16.*

9/11 Evil: Israel's Central Role in the Sept. 11, 2001 Terrorist Attack

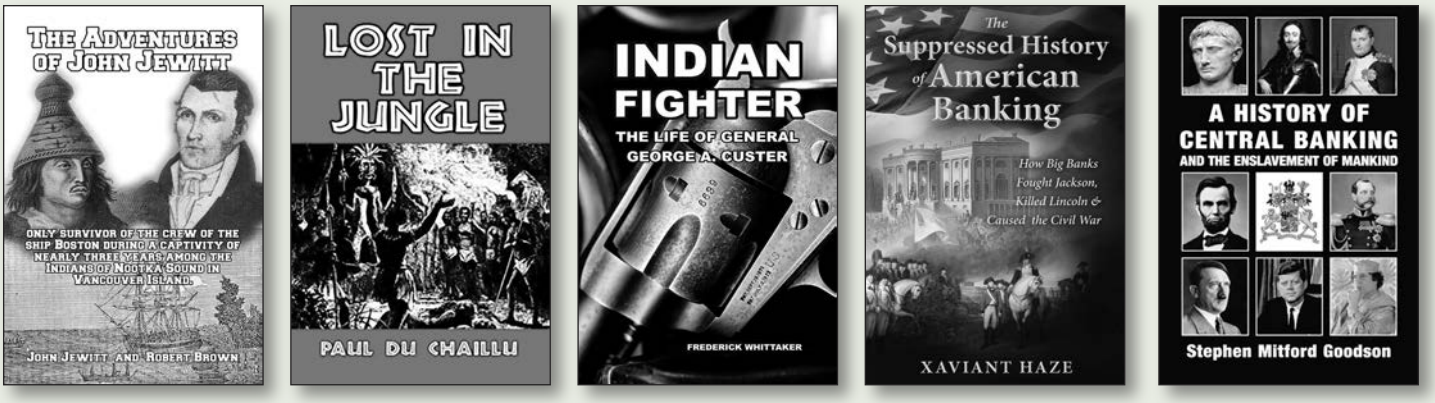
By Victor Thorn. This is the book that many influential 9/11 organizations and individuals don't want you to read or talk about. This is the book the ADL doesn't want you to read or talk about. They describe it as "preposterous," simply because the evidence compiled points a finger at Israel as a major player in the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America. But facts are facts; we do not control where they lead. We already know why 9/11 was done, and that the WTC towers were demolished. But most everyone wants to shy away from *who* ultimately did 9/11. In the author's opinion, the nation of Israel played a central role in the 9/11 terrorist attack and he presents his body of evidence in the pages of *9/11 Evil.* Softcover, 123 pages, #789, *$15.*

9/11: Made in Israel—The Plot Against America

What this Victor Thorn book makes clear, and what many 9/11 "truthers" don't know, is that a massive deception and cover-up exists not only in the mainstream media, but in the so-called 9/11 truth movement as well. It is true that 9/11 was an "inside" job, and criminal elements within the U.S. government were undoubtedly involved. But 9/11 was much more. It was an "outside" job also, ultimately facilitated by multiple, well-coordinated Zionist and Jewish factions. Who benefited from the attacks on 9/11? Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said, "We [Israelis] are benefiting from one thing, and that is the attack on the Twin Towers and Pentagon." Considering the fact that the rogue state of Israel has a prior criminal record of perpetrating just such a crime—the June 8, 1967 attack on the USS *Liberty*—the line of questioning in this case is clear: "Was 9/11 made in Israel?" Softcover, 138 pages, #788, *$15.*

The Adventures of John Jewitt: The Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston

Edited with an introduction and notes by Robert Brown, Ph.D. In 1803, the American ship *Boston* was attacked, seized, and burned by Nootka Indians while anchored off the Pacific Northwest Coast of what is now Canada. This journal—written by one of only two survivors of the massacre, provides a fascinating insight into the author's 28 months as a slave of the Indians, one of the few white men to endure such a lengthy ordeal and live to tell the tale. Jewitt's life was spared by the Indian chief Maquina, who realized that it was useful to have an armorer slave who could repair the European weapons which had fallen into Indian hands. Slaves were the Indians' most valuable property, and each Indian tribe kept hundreds of them. Jewitt began keeping a journal, carefully recording everyday details about the Indians, their lifestyle, customs, and traditions. His descriptions provided anthropologists with a unique insight into early Amerindian society, while the story of his exploits and eventual escape


THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN JEWITT
ONLY SURVIVOR OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP BOSTON DURING A CAPTIVITY OF NEARLY THREE YEARS AMONG THE INDIANS OF NOOTKA SOUND IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.
JOHN JEWITT AND ROBERT BROWN
LOST IN THE JUNGLE
PAUL DU CHAILLU
INDIAN FIGHTER
THE LIFE OF GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER
FREDERICK WHITTAKER
The Suppressed History of American Banking
How Big Banks Fought Jackson, Killed Lincoln & Caused the Civil War
XAVIANT HAZE
A HISTORY OF CENTRAL BANKING
AND THE ENSLAVEMENT OF MANKIND
Stephen Mitford Goodson

make for a riveting adventure story. John Jewitt (1783–1821) first went to sea in 1802 as an armorer with the *Boston*, which was supposed to be on a round-the-world trip. His journal was first published in 1807. Robert Brown (1842–1895) was a Scottish scientist who traveled extensively on expeditions around the New World, and who published dozens of works on the botany, ornithology, geology, and geography of the areas he explored. Softcover, 168 pages, #792, *$15.*

The Fall of the Congo Arabs

Written by one of the commanders of the European-financed force sent to end the thousand-year-old Arab slave trade in Africa, this astonishing book tells of the little known Aran Campaign, or "Congo-Arab War" of 1892 to 1894. European intervention against the Arab slave trade started with the foundation in 1876 of the International African Association, which had as its aim the "exploration and opening to civilization of central Africa" and the "abolition of the trade in blacks." The Arab slave trade in black Africans—which had started soon after the first Muslim incursions into North Africa in A.D. 640, and continued until the 1920s—had encroached all the way to central Africa. From there, Africans were sold into slavery by other Africans—many of them converts to Islam—or by Arab colonists, all directed from the Islamic slave-trading island outpost of Zanzibar on Africa's east coast. Many important insights into the slave trade. Softcover, 136 pages, #791, *$14.*

Lost in the Jungle

The third classic study of African wildlife, culture, and native tribes as they existed in the mid-1800s, written by the first European explorer to confirm the existence of gorillas and African pygmies. Following on from his *Stories of the Gorilla Country and Wild Life Under the Equator*, adventurer Paul du Chaillu describes in vivid detail African life before the advent of European colonization, and the astonishing practices, culture, and environment which existed at this time. This work is particularly valuable as it shows, without prejudice or favor, Africa as it was, as seen by one of the first European explorers to set foot inside the interior of the Dark Continent. Read of witchcraft trials, and the tribe members' astonishment at their first sight of a white man, their amazement at everyday items such as clothes, shoes, socks, hats, a music-box, and a mirror, and of how the Apingi tribe appointed him as king. This is truly a story of how a white man went where no European had ever gone before. This book is another eye-opening account of Africa in its natural state, and contains many sobering lessons applicable to the present-day—if the reader has the vision to see and understand. This is a hand-restored and reset edition, complete with original illustrations. Softcover, 200 pages, #794, *$15.*

Indian Fighter: The Life of General George A. Custer

By Frederick Whittaker. Although Union Brevet Gen. Custer is mostly known for his "last stand" at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876 (he was a colonel again by then), this dashing military commander was in reality one of America's finest generals. His career started with the Union Army during the Civil War, and ended after numerous highly successful campaigns in the Plains Wars against the Indians, where he was given the title of America's best "Indian fighter." This dramatic biography, first produced in the year of his death, draws upon family and other original sources and takes the reader on a swashbuckling ride through some of the greatest engagements of the Civil War (Bull Run, Gettysburg, and the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, amongst others) in which Custer played an important part, through to the many battles, shocking atrocities and wars against the Indians which culminated in Custer's death at the age of 36. Softcover, 684 pages, #795, *$30.*

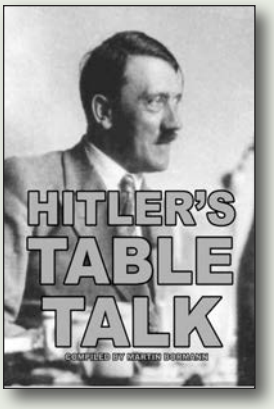
Suppressed History of American Banking: How Big Banks Fought Jackson, Killed Lincoln, and Caused the Civil War

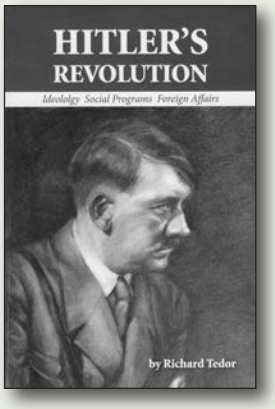
In this startling investigation into the suppressed history of America in the 1800s, Xaviant Haze reveals how the Rothschild Banking Dynasty fomented war and assassination attempts on four U.S. presidents, and how and why it began the War of 1812. Details Andrew Jackson's anti-bank presidential campaigns, his war on Rothschild agents within the government and his successful defeat of the central bank. The author explains how, after failing to regain their power politically, the Rothschilds plunged the country into civil war. Softcover, 240 pages, 79 B&W illustrations, #781, *$16.*

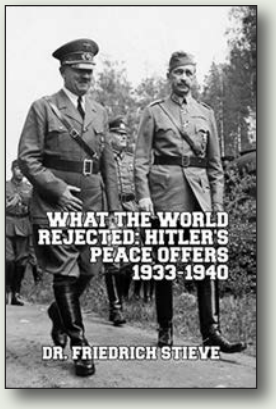
A History of Central Banking & the Enslavement of Mankind

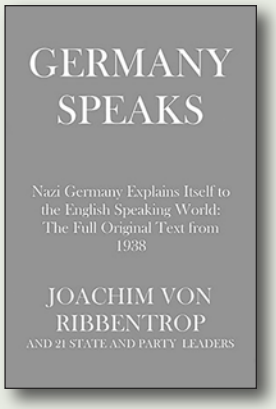
By Stephen M. Goodson. This volume focuses upon the role of banking and money in history from ancient times to the present. The role of moneylenders in history has been called the "hidden hand." It is the power to create, lend and accumulate interest on "credit," and then re-lend that interest for further interest, in perpetuity. Somehow, however, the moneylenders have persuaded governments that banking is best left to private interests. Wars, revolutions, depressions, recessions and social upheavals have been directly related to the efforts of these moneylenders to retain and extend their power and profits. When anything has threatened their scam, they respond with war and revolution. Softcover, 226 pages, #783, *$20.*

TBR subscribers get 10% off retail prices. Order any of the above using the form found on page 72. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.









Books About Adolf Hitler And the Third Reich

An Illustrated Guide to Hitler and the Third Reich

This lavishly illustrated 40-page, oversized booklet was written and assembled by Stephen Goodson. This pictorial guide with accompanying text gives readers insight into the real Hitler. Chapters cover: Hitler's childhood; his young adulthood; his service in WWI; his role in the formation of the NSDAP; his social and cultural achievements; his economic reforms; his political achievements; the WWII era and more. Softcover, 8.5-by-11, saddle-stitched, 40 pages, #528, *$15.*

Hitler's Table Talk

Compiled by Martin Bormann. This book consists of notes of the Fuehrer's casual lunch and dinnertime conversations with his close friends and colleagues assembled from the stenographic record ordered by his private secretary, Martin Bormann. Edited for accuracy by Bormann, these discussions reveal Hitler's wartime thoughts on enemies, friends, religion, nature, science, technology and a host of other topics that reveal his astonishing intellect. Find out why many called him a genius. Softcover, 320 pages, 2 lbs., 8.5-by-11, #624, *$35.*

Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs & Foreign Affairs

Liberal democracy's deadliest enemy, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany into an authoritarian, national socialist state advocating sovereignty of nations, advancement of labor, preservation of the white race and commerce based on exchange of wares. Hitler tackled his nation's bankruptcy, massive unemployment, communist subversion and foreign domination. His programs restored German prosperity in three years. Penetrating the shroud of vilification draping Hitler, the author draws on many sources to describe what Hitler did and why. Softcover, 293 pages, #646, *$15.*

What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers 1933–1940

By Dr. Friedrich Stieve. Including: "Final Appeal for Peace and Sanity," 1940, by Hitler; Hitler's "Political Testament," 1945; Goering's "Last Letter to Winston Churchill," Nuremberg, 1946; and Chamberlain in *The Forrestal Diaries*, "The World Jews Have Forced England into the War." Written by Germany's foremost 20th-century diplomatic historian, this work details the numerous times that Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major belligerents—France and Britain—turned down every one. Softcover, 93 pages, #693, *$10.*

From the Kaiserhof to the Reich Chancellery

Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels's diaries from 1932 to 1933 provide a firsthand chronicle of the tumultuous time that saw Adolf Hitler propelled from his headquarters at the Kaiserhof Hotel into the office of chancellor of Germany. High quality, B&W illustrated, softcover, 335 pages, 14 rare photos, #638, *$25.*

Hitler in Argentina: Hitler's Escape from Berlin

By Harry Cooper. Who said that Hitler did not die in the bunker in April 1945? Josef Stalin told Harry Truman that Hitler did not. Marshall Zhukov said, "We have found no corpse that could be Hitler's." This book not only tells of the escape of Hitler, Eva Braun, Bormann and others of the Reich, it includes photographs and files from the FBI, CIA and OSS that show the United States knew these top Nazis escaped, exclusive interviews and much more. You will also read the reason that no government went after Hitler even though they knew where he was. Softcover, 304 pages, #748, *$25.*

ORDERING FROM TBR: TBR subscribers may take 10% off all books and videos offered. **Prices do not include S&H:** Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $25. Add $10 S&H on orders from $25.01 to $50. Add a flat $15 S&H on orders over $100. Send payment using form on page 72 of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 Mon.-Thu. 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET.

HITLER'S SECOND BOOK
GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY
TRANSLATED, INTRODUCED AND ANNOTATED BY ARTHUR KEMP B.A. (POL.SCI., INT. POL., PUB.AD.)
GERMANY'S HITLER
THE ONLY AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY
HEINZ A. HEINZ
HITLER Democrat
GEN. LEON DEGRELLE
Communism in Germany!
The Truth about the Communist Conspiracy on the Eve of the National Revolution
ADOLF EHRT
COMMUNISM WITH THE MASK OFF AND BOLSHEVISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
JOSEPH GOEBBELS

Germany Speaks: Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World—1938

By Joachim von Ribbentrop and 21 prominent state and party leaders. In the year immediately preceding the outbreak of World War II, the German foreign office launched an unprecedented campaign in Britain to explain the inner workings of Nazi Germany. The high point of this effort was this book, a four-part set of 21 essays by leading party and state officials, each explaining in detail the practical implementation and rationale of their policies. Contributors include Otto Dietrich, Fritz Todt, Robert Ley, R. Walther Darré, Wilhelm Frick, Ritter von Epp and many others. Softcover, 236 pages, #724, *$15.*

Hitler's Second Book: German Foreign Policy

Translated, introduced and annotated by Arthur Kemp. Often called Hitler's "Secret Book," this is the only full-length, completely unedited and correctly translated text of Hitler's second book, written to explain National Socialist foreign policy. Dictated in 1928 to Max Annan, head of the NSDAP's publishing house, the unedited draft manuscript was never published in Hitler's lifetime. Within these pages the reader will find the philosophical principles that underwrote Nazi domestic and foreign policy, and a large number of astonishingly accurate and prescient foresights by Hitler. Softcover, 200 pages, indexed, #732, *$21.*

Germany's Hitler: The Only Authorized Biography

By Heinz A. Heinz. One of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany: the 1938 authorized biography of Adolf Hitler. Included are vivid and unique descriptions of Hitler at school, his First World War battlefield experiences, early politics, the amazing truth behind the November 9th Putsch, Hitler in prison, and the struggle to power from 1926 to 1933. It ends just after the Austrian Anschluss and the end of the Czech/Sudeten crisis. This work is vital for anyone interested in understanding how Hitler turned around a destitute nation in just a few short years. Is this why this book has been so successfully suppressed over the past two generations? Softcover, contains all original illustrations, 234 pages, #747, *$15.*

Communism in Germany

By Adolf Ehrt. Contrary to postwar propaganda, it was not the Nazis who terrorized Germany prior to 1933, but the far left. This book, based on original police case files from the time, shows how Red radicals and their allies waged a campaign of violence, terrorism, armed uprising, forgery, subversion and espionage from 1918 to 1933. It was Communism's violent attacks on ordinary Germans that forced the creation of the self-defense "Brownshirt" units. This illustrated work shows that the communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was far advanced and, had not the German people responded, Germany would have become a repressive Trotskyite/Leninist state. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, *$20.*

Communism With the Mask Off

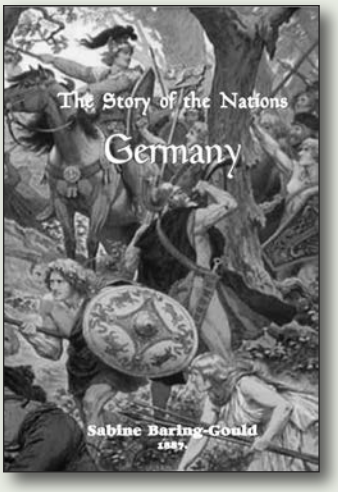
By Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Here are two dramatic speeches, made by the German minister of propaganda, at the famous Nuremberg rallies of 1935 and 1936, which sum up the National Socialist interpretation of Communism and its threat to the world. Though the warnings were completely ignored by the Western world, the German assessment of the global threat of communism proved all too true—to the ultimate despair of millions of European Christians, some of whom paid with their lives and others with their freedom after the Third Reich fell. **Also includes** *Bolshevism in Theory and Practice* (1936), in which Goebbels discusses the social, political and economic consequences of Marxism—and how Germany had broken that menace. Softcover, 64 pages, #673, *$12.*

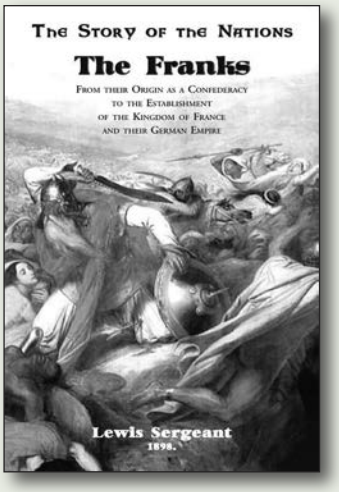
Hitler Democrat

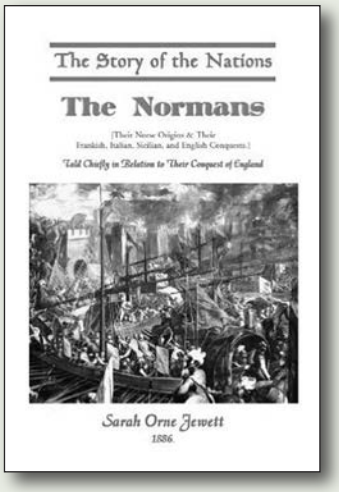
By Gen. Leon Degrelle. Thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians, a substantial portion of Degrelle's writings have been rescued. This is one of those volumes. In this amazing book, Degrelle discusses the Versailles Treaty, the enigma of Hitler, Hitler's WWI experiences, Hitler's rise to power, the Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's unification of the German state, the feud with Roehm, the political challenges of the 1930s, the 1932 Geneva Conferences, Mussolini, Blum, Tukhachevsky, Nuremberg and much more. Includes photo section. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, *$30.*

Alfred Rosenberg: Memoirs

Here are the sensational memoirs of the Third Reich's leading ideologue, Alfred Rosenberg. These memoirs contain a no-holds-barred overview of Rosenberg's political life and give us some astonishing revelations about the communist revolution in Munich, the relationship between Christianity and National Socialism, his prediction of race violence in America, the Strasser brothers, the Alpine revolt, Himmler's Ahnenerbe, why Rosenberg was omitted from Hitler's first cabinet, what Rosenberg thought about euthanasia, his views on the Jews and much more inside information on the Reich. Find out why Rosenberg was the only Third Reich thinker and philosopher executed at Nuremberg. Softcover, 214 pages, #707, *$15.*




The Story of the Nations
The Franks
From their Origin as a Confederacy to the Establishment of the Kingdom of France and their German Empire
Lewis Sergeant
1898.



MORE BOOKS ADDED TO THIS INCOMPARABLE SERIES!

The Uncensored Story of Europe's Nations

Germany

Germany is the heart of continental Europe, and influences have gone forth from her which have deeply affected every one of her neighbors. This volume traces the life of this powerful nation from the time when imperial Rome was baffled by her valiant Hermann, down to the hour when France fell before her, and the idea of empire, under William I, a power for peace and strength. The absorbing story begins with pictures of the surgings of the nations, the Huns, the Slavs, the Goths, the Saxons and the Franks and hundreds more specific events. First published in 1887, this meticulous softcover reproduction of Baring-Gould's original work includes more than 100 pertinent illustrations. Softcover, 437 pages, #751, *$20.*

The Franks

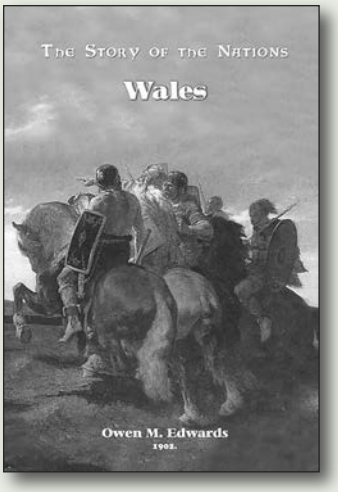
By Lewis Sergeant. First written in 1898, here is an attractive reprint complete with all the line art from the original book. Includes sections on the early peoples of the region, Romans, Gallo-Romans, Germans, Kelts, Gauls, the Roman Church, rise of the Franks, obscure origins, Sicambrian League, Trojans, Roman conquest, westward migrations, Varus and Hermann, Germanicus, Civilis, Flavian emperors, cradle of the Franks, Allemans, Goths, Christians, Romanized Gaul, pagan letters, poets, Vandals, insurrections, Belgic Gauls, Stilicho, Merovingians, Resparians, Yellow Terror, King Clovis, Queen Clotilda, conversion of Clovis, Arianism, Council of Nice, Trinitarians, Burgundians, Alaric, conquest of Aquitaine, death of Clovis, Teutonic law, sons of Clovis, plagues, Pepin, Charles Martel, Roman See, Hercynian Wolf, Charles the Great, Pope Adrian, Charles in Spain, Roland, Widukind, Tassilon of Bavaria, Aachen, Carolingians, Scriptorium at Tours, France, Germany, last Carolingians and hundreds more topics integral to the story. Softcover, 343 pages, #758, *$22.*

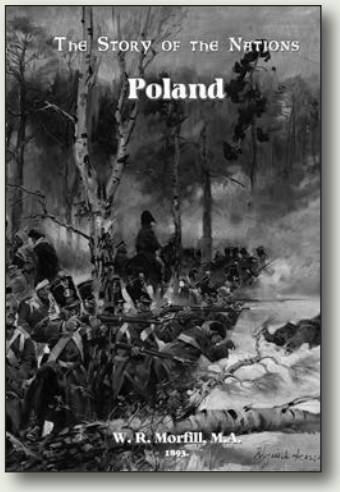
The Normans

By Sarah Orne Jewett. First written in 1886, available now in this authentic reproduction, with all illustrations. Topics: Sea Kings, Vikings, Viking voyages, settlements, Northmen in France, Rolf, Harrfager, Ragnvald, Charles the Simple, Christians, Hastings, Bayeux, Longsword, Charlemagne, Charles the Fat, the Cloister, Richard the Fearless, Normandy vs. France, Hugh, Richard the Good, Danes, Robert the Magnificent, Baldwin, pilgrimage, Normans in Italy, Sicily, Leo X, Guiscard, The Conqueror, William de Talvas, Aethelred, Danegeld, Knut, Edmund Ironside, Godwin, the Confessor, Dover Quarrel, Normans in England, Val-Es-Dunes, Guy of Burgundy, Hasting the Pirate, Abbey of Beck, cathedrals, Benedictines, Matilda, French invasion, Harold, Tostig, Hardrada, Stamford, Hastings, Matilda, slavery, Odo, Rufus, Robert of Normandy, Beauclerc and much more. Softcover, 373 pages, #759, *$22.*

Ireland

By Hon. Emily Lawless, written in 1891. Over 75 original illustrations. Irish history from the primeval period to about 1870. Early migrations, ice age, flora and fauna, Fomorians, Firbolgs, Moytura Conga, Tuatha de Dananns, the Scoto-Keltic invasion, credibility of the Annals, Irish legends, pre-Christian Ireland, St. Patrick, monasteries, Vikings, Columba, Iona, Dublin, King Brian, Strongbow, Anglo-Normans, Henry II, civil war, King of Meath, Ulster, Palatine lords, Edward in Ireland, Richard, rise and fall of the Kildares, King John, Kilkenny Statute, plantations, O'Neill, Carew, Perrot, Desmond rebellion, Yellow Ford, Essex, Tyrone, contested election, Strafford, civil war again, Cromwell, Act of Settlement, oppression, William, James, Limerick, Flood, Grattan, Irish volunteers, white boys, oak boys, steel boys, Wolfe Tone, Fitzwilliam, Union, Catholic Emancipation, "Young Ireland," the Famine, more. Softcover, 465 pages, #793, *$25.*





New! *Wales*

By Owen M. Edwards, first published in 1902. A beautiful reproduction of an amazing book. Here is the history of Wales, from a prominent nationalist Welshman who was punished as a child for speaking the old language of his ancestors. Includes sections on: the Iberians that were believed to have first inhabited the region, the fairer Kelts, the struggle between them, Rome vs. the Silurians, Agricola, Welsh kings including Arthur, English attacks, Danish attacks, Rhodri the Great, Mercia under Offa, Llywelyn, Aber Gwili, Griffith and Harold, Norman conquest, Hugh the Wolf, resisting the Normans, Griffith ap Conan, Robert of Belesme, Owen of Powys, Battle of Cardigan, Owen Gwynedd, Medieval Wales, Archbishop Baldwyn, Glamorgan, Llywelyn the Great, last fight for independence, Statute of Wales, Welsh revolts, English prince of Wales, Longbow, Black Death, rule of the lords, disintegration, bard, friar, Lollard, Owen Glendower, Mortimers and Tudors, Thomas Cromwell, Court of Wales, Great Sessions, unwelcome Reformation, John Williams, second civil war, rule of the Puritan and Whig, cultural awakening, Industrial Revolution in Wales, complete index. Softcover, scores of illustrations, genealogical charts of the ancient royal families, 478 pages, #800, *$25.*

Scotland

By John Mackintosh, 1893. Sections on the early history of Scotland, Roman occupation, tribes, Picts, Irish-Scots, Saxons, Dunnischin, Christianity, St. Ninian, St. Kentigern, St. Columbia, Iona, the medieval era, Danes, Norwegians, Malcolm II, Macbeth, Malcolm III, Edgar, Keltic art, Normans, Alexander I, David I, William the Lion, Alexander III, Haco, Falkirk, Bannockburn, independence, David II, Battle of Durham, Robert II, Robert III, capture of Prince James, reign of James I, the crown vs. the nobles, James II, James III, James IV, progress of the Reformation, James V, martyrdom of Hamilton, Solway Moss, infant Queen Mary and Henry VIII, murder of Beaton, Knox, execution of Wallace, Treaty of Edinburgh, abolition of Catholic Church, reign of Queen Mary, Bothwell, union of the crown, Glenlivet, Gowrie conspiracy, liberty crushed, Charles I, Cromwell's reign, Restoration, execution of Argyle, defeat of the insurgents, Charles II, revolution, King William, massacre at Glencoe, treaty of union, risings of 1715 and 1745, landing of Charles, Battle of Preston, whiskey smuggling, religious movements, Assembly of 1843, Scottish literature and more. Softcover, 336 pages, #760, *$22.*

New! *Poland*

By William Richard Morfill. First written in 1893, available now in this authentic reproduction, with 76 illustrations. Topics: Lemberg, Brestlitovsk, the Vistula, Lithuanians, Ugro-Finns, the Lekhs, early Polish history, Mieczsylaw I, Boleslas the Brave, Przemyslaw I, Jadwiga and Jagiello, the early Jagiellos, Germans in Poland, Sigismund I, Treaty of Thorn, Casimir IV, John Albert, diet at Radom, Clement the Smith, Henry of Valois, Stephen Batory, Copernicus, Nicholas Radziwill, Duke Albert, Zborowski, Albert Laski, Sigismund III, the Uniates, the False Demetrius, Smotrycki, Polish cookery, retreat of the Turks, Sobieski, Clementina, Madame Royale, Charles XII, Augustus III, the Saxon kings, the Confederation of Bar, Zabiello, the Prussians, Kosciuzko, Stanislaus, Marie Louise, Polish literature, Queen Margaret's Psalter, Kromer, Kilinski, Rzewuski, Fredro, Szajnocha, Kraszewski, Ujejski, the Burghers, the peasants, Courland, Polish dress, the nobility, the Polish kings, Szlachta, the Jews, the Kmetons, geneaologies, more. Covers up to the 1800s. Hundreds of other important tidbits, extensive author biography. Softcover, 450 pages, detailed genealogies—550 to 815, #803, *$24.*

New! *The Balkans Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia & Montenegro*

By William Miller. First written in 1896, available now in this authentic reproduction with illustrations. Topics: The Balkans before the Roman conquest, Dascian campaigns, Romans in Romania, language, Gothic invasions, "barbarians" in Romania, Huns, Avars, Lombards, Phanariotes, Russian wars, Basil the Wolf, Charles, siege of Plevna, War of 1877, early Bulgarian history, Krum, Ornotag, Boris II, hermits, Greek rule, Albanians, Bulgarian empire, prince-bishops, Montenegro, Peter I, Kalojan, Baldwin, long peace, John Asen, Turks in Bulgaria, Serbia's rise and fall, Stephen Dusan, Turks in Serbia, struggle for independence, Peter II, Danilo II, struggles with Austria, Nicholas I, much more. Many illustrations. Covers to just before 1900. Softcover, 506 pages, #804, *$26.*

TBR subscribers may take 10% off list prices. Prices do not include S&H: Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. (Outside the United States please email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR Book Club, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. You may also call toll free 1-877-773-9077 (Mon. thru Thu., 9 to 5) to charge. See this and many more great Revisionist books and videos online at TBR's website: www.barnesreview.com.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your television news broadcasts.

✠ ✠ ✠

Mayan Megalopolis Discovered

Under the jungle canopy of Guatemala recently tens of thousands of structures built by the Mayas more than a millennium ago have been found. Previously undetected houses, defense works and pyramids have turned up in the Petén region and suggest millions more people lived there than previously thought. The fortresses and moats show the region was no stranger to warfare before the Spaniards arrived. You pretty much can't throw a rock from a helicopter hereabouts without hitting some manmade ruin or other, but the area has remained little known due to the inhospitable terrain—biting insects, fer-de-lances and other deadly snakes, jungle plants and heat and storms, wild pigs, pumas, jaguars, flesh-eating parasites, drug cartels and communist guerrillas. Mysteriously, the civilization just suddenly appeared in finished form with no buildup—where did they come from? And what wiped them out—a great plague or asteroid impact perhaps? Other Mayan city-states look to have been wiped out from the after-effects of a volcanic eruption. According to the website IFL Science. "New research outlined at the annual gathering of the European Geosciences Union (EGU) in Vienna pinpoints another civilization-disrupting—if not destroying—volcanic eruption. Based on a range of samples of ancient volcanic ash, a gigantic explosion at El Chichón, a vast lava dome in Mexico, may have plunged the Central American Mayan civilization into chaos in the 6th century."

✠ ✠ ✠

Oldest Koran vs Modern Koran

Muslims understand their scripture, the Koran, to be the word of God as dictated to Muhammad by the angel Gabriel. Unlike the Bible, it is not just inspired by God. In 1972, during restoration of the great mosque of Saana, Yemen, workers discovered a "mash" of old parchments in a space between the inner roof and outer roof. Years later the material was studied by a German scholar, Dr. Gerd Puin. He dated some parchments to A.D. 705-715. The ancient Koran differs tremendously from the modern ones—for example it promised the believer "72 grapes" in the afterlife instead of 72 virgins as found in more modern Korans.

✠ ✠ ✠

Save the Languages

Endangered languages are no monopoly of non-Europeans by any means. There are a surprising number of these tongues in the white homeland. For example, in Albania alone, there are Aromanian, Judezmo, Judaeo-Spanish, Romani and Torlakian. And that is only one small country. Endangered languages are also found in the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovenia, Slovakia, Serbia, San Marino, Russia, Romania, Portugal, Norway, Netherlands, Montenegro, Monaco, Moldova, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Latvia, Italy, Ireland, Hungary, Greece, Germany, France, Finland, Estonia, Denmark, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belgium, Belarus and Austria. In the United Kingdom (you have heard of some but probably not all of these) we find Cornish (critically endangered), Guernesiais, Irish, Jerriais, Manx, Scots (several dialects), Scottish Gaelic and Welsh. (We leave out Romani and Yiddish because these people are in almost every land.) France alone has an astounding 23 endangered languages. People concerned about the loss of these national treasures complain that there is insufficient money available to even document these languages, let alone preserve them from extinction. Perhaps if we spent less taxpayer money on bombs and other weapons to kill people we could afford to protect these linguistic treasures.

✠ ✠ ✠

Killer Smog

Donora, Pennsylvania had air pollution problems for decades before 1948, as it was a center for processing zinc and other metal ores, but the dirty town went from bad to worse on October 27, 1948, when a temperature inversion moved into the Monongahela Valley, acting as a cap preventing warm air filled with exhaust from the factories from rising. Thus, by late morning a stagnant haze of smog still filled the valley, when it would usually have "burnt off" by then. Streetlights stayed lit at midday. Walking, you could not see your feet and had to feel your way along. The smog didn't lift for days, and soon the funeral homes were full. An estimated 4,000 of the town's 14,000 citizens were sickened with respiratory problems, headaches, stomach pains and vomiting. The only good thing we can say about the killer smog of Donora is that it marked a turning point in air pollution regulation—but unfortunately it was Uncle Sam that stepped in, when the problem should have been addressed constitutionally by the state of Pennsylvania—as the central government has no legal mandate to regulate the environment in the separate and sovereign states.

✠ ✠ ✠

Wandering Poles

What we call Earth's "north" magnetic pole does not have to be in the arctic (where it noticeably wanders around); it is equally at home in the antarctic—and in fact the "north" and "south" magnetic poles, geology teaches us, have frequently traded places, bizarre as that seems. When the poles flip-flop, it seems to happen fast—at least the last reversal, called the Matuyama-Brunhes reversal, from studies of ocean cores and lava flows, was thought to have lasted less than a thousand years. This flip occurred about 780,000 years ago. But a study published in 2014 by Leonardo Sagnotti of Italy found it happened in a lot less than 1,000 years and probably within a hu-

man lifetime. Measurements showed the reversal took place in something less than a century, which would mean the poles had to travel at least two degrees per year. No intermediate positions were detectable, so it is possible it could have been nearly instantaneous. Many animals and birds rely on a sense of magnetism to guide their migrations, so there is no telling what kind of havoc was wreaked in their lives by the unstable poles switching places. Others claim the shifting of the poles has a more dramatic effect upon weather and life on Earth.

✠ ✠ ✠

Ancient Rome vs. the IRS

The average Western Roman citizen worked only two days a year to pay his taxes (a little bit more toward the end). We Americans are tax slaves in comparison. And this vast empire stretching from Scotland to Iraq and from Germany to the Sahara had many other astounding achievements to its credit (and is really the "father" of modern Western civilization in many ways). So what caused the fall of this remarkable empire? While there may have been contributing factors, like lead pollution, it boils down to this: The Romans foolishly allowed non-Romans (they called them barbarians) into the heartland—non-Romans who, even though they may have been granted Roman citizenship (which toward the end was handed out like Halloween candy), retained their tribal loyalties and self-identification—unassimilable aliens, in other words. Today America (and the West) are opening their doors to the barbarian hordes. Syrian refugees, anyone? Let's learn from history and avoid Rome's mistake.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Revengers

After World War II, a group of Jewish assassins called the "Avengers" plotted to kill alleged former German SS soldiers in hiding. Among the murderers were Abba Kovner, Yehuda Maimon, Simcha Rotem and Hasia Warshawski. Also in the conspiracy was Chaim Miller, a soldier in the British army's Jewish Brigade. The evil plan extended, one member confessed or boasted, to poisoning the water supply in several German cities to kill men, women and children whether they were related to SS officers or not. Prior to his death from cancer in 1987, Kovner became a famous Israeli poet and tape-recorded his recollections of the mass murder plot.

✠ ✠ ✠

Birth of Athenian Democracy

Harmodius and Aristogeiton, who both died in 514 B.C., were "gay" lovers in ancient Athens when the city-state was not yet a democracy but under the rule of two tyrants, named Hipparchus and Hippias, sons of the original Athenian tyrant, Peisistratos, who became tyrant in 547 or 546 B.C. Hippias took the title of archon but ruled with the help of his brother Hipparchus, the minister of culture. Hipparchus fell in love with Harmodius, but the feeling was unrequited. Angry, Hipparchus invited Harmodius's sister to carry the ceremonial offering basket at the Panathenaea festival, then chased her away, claiming she was not, as required, a virgin. In this way he insulted the whole family. Harmodius, with Aristogeiton, then resolved to assassinate both Hippias and Hipparchus, with help from some co-conspirators. They managed to kill Hipparchus in 514 or 513, but Hippias remained in power and became despotic due no doubt to anger and fear. Harmodius was killed at the scene of the assassination by Hipparchus's spear-armed guards, while Aristogeiton was arrested shortly thereafter and tortured and killed in a bid to find out who else was in on it. When first told of his brother's slaying, Hippias calmly told the Greeks to lay down their weapons and gather at a certain spot; he then had arrested all those with concealed weapons and anyone else he suspected, according to Thucydides, but it only bought him some time; his unpopular rule was overthrown in 508, with help from a Spartan army. This was followed by the establishment of a democracy in Athens—said to have been the world's first such experiment. In reality there were many democracies before Athens, such as Achaea, Cnidus, Heraclea Pontica, Cyrene, Naxos and Kos, to name a few.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Can Opener

The first so-called practical can opener was not invented until, incredibly, 50 years after the metal can was invented, for the British navy in 1813. The early cans were solid iron and usually weighed more than the food they contained. Inventor of the "tin can" Peter Durand gave little thought to how to get the food out of the can; you had to chop around the top with hammer and chisel. The first can opener was invented in 1858 by Ezra Warner of Waterbury, Connecticut and was equipped with a large "bayonet" driven into the can's rim, then diligently worked around its edge. The can opener was kept at the store, and you had to get your can opened before you took your groceries away. A more modern can opener was invented in 1870 with a cutting wheel, by U.S. citizen William Lyman in 1870. The serrated wheel was introduced in 1925; the electric can opener came in 1931. In 1966, pull-open cans were patented by Ermal Fraze of Ohio.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Age of the Bed

Amazingly it was not so long ago that the bed for sleeping was unheard of. Although in 3600 B.C., "beds" made of goatskins filled with water were reportedly used in Persia, and ancient Romans in 200 B.C. boasted of mattresses consisting of cloth bags stuffed with reeds, hay or wool (or feather for the wealthy), it was between the 1400s and 1600s that modern Europeans went from straw pallets on the floor to wooden frames with mattresses stuffed with rags and wool, with pillows, sheets and blankets. Sixteenth-century clergyman William Harrison recalled people sleeping in his childhood with "a good round log under their heads, instead of a bolster," and of how pillows "were thought meant only for women in childbed." With the arrival of the age of the bed, beds were the first and most valuable pieces of furniture families acquired—accounting for a quarter of the value of a modest household. Along with the advent of the modern bed also came a common human malady: the backache.

Paratrooper General

The World War II Experiences of Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke

By Ronald L. Ray

"The first casualty of war is the truth," as the famous saying goes. But it seems to be a singular feature of wars in the last hundred years that the "good guys"—that is, the victors in so many of those wars—have demonized and dehumanized their opponents long after the wars were over, when former enemies should have been reconciled. Nowhere is this perversity more apparent than in the ongoing portrayal of Germany as the most evil nation ever to have existed, and of the German people as eternally the most diabolical race ever to walk the Earth, more than 70 years after the end of hostilities in World War II.

Even a person of moderate common sense should be able to recognize this mythology for the gross caricature it is, but common sense appears to be in short supply. Too few will accept the truth, and so Germany remains a vanquished nation without a peace treaty, still unfree, still subject to the dictates of the WWII Allies—no matter how cleverly concealed behind the front of parliamentary government.

Paratrooper Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke was tasked with defending the last critical German-controlled port, the "fortress of Brest," in France, during the Allies' Normandy invasion in 1944. By the time Ramcke was captured, the city of Brest had been smashed to smithereens by Allied bombs.

So it is that we are always happy to find those books which provide truth in the face of propaganda. One such recent volume is *Fallschirmjäger: Brest and Beyond, 1944-1951*, by General of the Paratroops Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke (1889-1968), one of the great, if less famous, German front-line commanders in World War II. Gen. Ramcke published his book in his native German language in 1951, after seven years as a captive of the Allies.

His son, Hermann B. Ramcke, who emigrated to America in the 1950s, has now published an English translation of the general's engaging and detailed memoirs, replete with numerous photographs, providing former enemies and their descendants with the stirring first-hand account of a great, professional military man's final war experiences, surren-

Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke discusses tactics with several of his subordinates in Italy, 1944.

der to the Americans, internment, torture, trial for "war crimes" and ultimate release from captivity. Gen. Ramcke also narrates his three daring escapes from imprisonment—followed by voluntary return—twice to seek improvement of the dire plight in which his fellow captives were being held.

CAREER MILITARY

Ramcke entered the German Imperial Navy at the age of 16, serving during World War I on the heavy cruiser, SMS *Prinz Adalbert*. He later enlisted in the Marine Corps under Admiral von Schroeder. After the war, he joined the von Brandis Freikorps infantry company, fighting against the Bolsheviks. Transferred subsequently to the Reichswehr, he rose through the ranks. At age 51, Ramcke joined the Luftwaffe's newly formed paratroopers under Col. Gen. Kurt Student. His son notes that, as a colonel, Ramcke "himself underwent the strenuous and challenging training alongside the young recruits," making the jump with his men onto Crete the following year.

In North Africa, under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, Ramcke and his men were cut off by the British breakthrough at El Alamein. For his news-making success in leading his troops 350 kilometers through the desert to rejoin Rommel and a daring nocturnal capture of supplies from the British, Ramcke—already frequently and highly decorated—was awarded the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

He was then ordered to form the 2nd Paratroop Division, which saw bitter combat in the Ukraine, before being transferred to the Wehrmacht's western front, to serve in the land defense of German positions in France at the time of the Allies' Normandy invasion. This is where Gen. Ramcke's narrative begins: with his orders to defend to the last the critical port and "fortress" of Brest, France, against a steadily advancing foe.

FORTRESS BREST

Following the D-Day invasion of Normandy, the Americans and British sought to move inland as swiftly as possible. Part of that strategy was to cut the supply lines of German units to the south and west, while steadily closing in until the Germans surrendered or were annihilated. Brest, in the far western Land's End (*Finis Terre*) region of Brittany, was a key U.S. objective, to be used for Allied resupply and refueling. Consequently, the German High Command ordered Ramcke to hold the fortress to the end. The general recognized that his last stand would keep the U.S. Army VIII Corps, under Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton, from joining the advance toward Germany.

From early August until September 20, 1944, Ramcke commanded the long, slow retreat through the mountains, fields and hills to Fortress Brest and the adjoining bay. But the Americans paid dearly in men and materiel for every inch, even suffering some notable tactical defeats. Ramcke, however, had to contend with increasing communist partisan attacks and atrocities against soldiers and civilians; with ever more unreliable local citizens and Russian volunteers; with protecting and evacuating the citizenry, the injured and prisoners of war (POWs); and all without compromising the military mission. The old-school general found in Middleton a like-minded opponent, and so the bitter fighting was carried out with mutual respect and according to the laws of warfare.

> "Ramcke's book is the account of a tough-as-nails soldier & ardent German nationalist.

But, in the end, the overwhelming American forces succeeded. Their victory, however, was pyrrhic. They had bombed their objective into rubble. Ramcke and his few staff members were the only remaining holdouts. They fought to the last, until they were captured in their final position without surrendering.

CAPTIVITY—AND WORSE

For his bravery and faithfulness to duty, Adolf Hitler awarded Gen. Ramcke, as one of the very few, the Crossed Swords and Diamonds to his Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves of the Iron Cross. It was an honor which the captive German hero could only read about in the press. Like many of his countrymen, Ramcke was entering into years of internment—years whose first months, at least, were lightened by the respectful and even chivalrous treatment he and they received from their captors in England and the United States.

Gen. Middleton allowed Gen. Ramcke to address his men a last time:

> The fight for Brest has been hard. A number of you will have wondered about the sense of this long, hopeless struggle. But every bomb dropped on us, every round and machine gun burst directed at us, has been spared our beloved homeland. As soldiers we had to obey. When you now commence the long, hard road into captivity, you can do it with your heads held high and with the proud conscience of having done your duty as soldiers. … Although our fatherland faces a bitterly tough future, our enemy is ultimately not almighty. In this hour we pay tribute to our loved ones at home. May the Lord protect our people and fatherland, which we salute with our last "*Sieg Heil!*"

Gen. Ramcke (left) and Gen. Kurt Student in 1941. Student was the highest ranking officer in Germany's parachute infantry, and he commanded the *Fallschirmjäger* for the duration of WWII. In 1947, Student was tried and convicted of war crimes allegedly committed while he was in command on Crete, though he was given just a five-year sentence. Student was discharged in 1948 for medical reasons but made it 30 more years, dying in 1978.

Ramcke saluted his men a last time and, as he was driven off in a Jeep, it was to the repeated and heartfelt chants of thousands of soldiers: "Papa Ramcke! Papa Ramcke!"

The general was transferred first to Trent Park in England, along with other general and field officers, and after a few months to Camp Clinton, not far from Jackson, Miss., in the U.S. Ramcke and his fellow internees were promised continued good treatment, but it was not to be so. The media agitation against the "evil" Germans at war's end in May 1945, premised on the concentration camp propaganda of the Allies, resulted in health-threatening reductions in rations and other violations of the Geneva and Hague Conventions.

Ramcke provides a gripping and at times amusing account of how he escaped on New Year's Day 1946 for a single day, in order to mail pleas for better treatment of the German prisoners to two U.S. senators. He correctly foresaw that continued harshness would demoralize both the POWs and Germans still at home, leading them to nihilism, rather than reconciliation and the "democratic" way of life touted by the Allies. The man's pleas were heard and conditions improved, but the general feared his efforts ultimately exacerbated the use of thousands of his fellow soldiers as post-war slave labor for England, France, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Ramcke's efforts to see that German POWs were treated justly and in accord with international law were not universally appreciated, however. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was not the only war criminal who hated Germans and ordered their ill treatment. Reprisal soon reared its head against the former commanding officer, whose only concern was his countrymen's welfare.

In February 1946, Ramcke and some others were put on a ship back to Europe. But they found themselves interned in a succession of locations, including the infamous London District Cage in Kensington Gardens, run by the diabolical Lt. Col. Alexander Scotland, who displayed extreme pleasure in torturing his prisoners.

The following May, Ramcke was sent to Germany, where he was accused falsely of war crimes and was to be made part of the show trial in Lueneburg against his commanding officer, Gen. Student. During his time at the British-run Munsterlager, Ramcke escaped, unnoticed, for three days to visit his family. He would not see them again for five years. He continued to speak out against mistreatment of prisoners and also managed to smuggle out letters printed in the German-language press in the U.S., exposing the terrible plight of the German people, especially that of the 18 million driven from their homes in the eastern provinces. His pleas for aid were heard, as countless Americans sent massive assistance to their ancestral homeland. The gen-

RAMCKE CAPTURED: Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke—with his Irish Setter still in tow—was taken captive at de Pointe des Capucins, Brittany, in France, in September 1944, his troops having been involved in the defense of Normandy. U.S. Maj. Gen. Donald Strod, commander of the 8th Infantry Division, and Brig. Gen. Charles D.W. Canham, assistant commander of the 8th Infantry, were both on hand to speak with their famous captive. Ramcke was then flown to the U.S. and interned at Camp Clinton, Mississippi, as a prisoner of war. In 1951, Ramcke was charged in France with war crimes he allegedly committed in his defense of Brest. While imprisoned in France, he was able to make a daring escape to Germany, but he voluntarily returned and was sentenced to five years in March 1951. He was released in June.

eral's expressions of gratitude are particularly touching.

Conditions for Ramcke continued to worsen. Back in the London Cage, Scotland not only subjected his prisoner to dehumanizing, health-destroying treatment, but made good on his threat to have Ramcke shipped to France and the evil Cherche-Midi prison, to be tried for fictitious "war crimes," concocted by the Communists of the former French "Resistance."

The following years were filled with abominable treatment by the French, repeated hearings before military tribunals, hardships of every kind, executions of fellow prisoners, but also the kindness of a few honest captors and the loyalty and noble soldierly bearing—even under the most extreme circumstances—of men who had served under "Vater Ramcke." The account of two of his paratroopers requesting the general's permission to be executed after their sham convictions for war crimes is at once inspiring and tragic. The years 1950-1951 saw the advent of "provisional liberty"—house arrest in a private French home, daring escape to Germany and internationally noticed efforts to publicize continued French mistreatment of German "war criminals" and a carefully negotiated, voluntary return to captivity in France.

Ramcke provides a moving description, including must-read transcripts of testimonies, of his final trial by a French court-martial, the fraudulent "guilty" verdict—from which even the intervention of his former adversary, Gen. Middleton, could not save him—and Ramcke's final imprisonment, credit for "time served" and joyous return home to his family and civilian life at age 62 in June 1951. Gen. Ramcke continued in subsequent years to advocate publicly for just treatment and release from imprisonment of German soldiers and officers, while also being a key player in volunteer efforts to find thousands of missing military men. He passed away from cancer in 1968.

German officers at Trent Park, England. Back row from left to right: Gen. Dietrich von Choltitz, Col. Gerhard Wilck, Gen. Bernhard Ramcke, Gen. Kurt Eberding, Col. Eberhard Wildermuth. Front row from left to right: Gen. Rüdiger von Heyking, Gen. Karl-Wilhelm von Schlieben and Gen. Wilhelm Daser. It was at Tenet Park House that captured German officers were held for debriefing. Rooms were bugged with hidden microphones so that the Allies could listen in on their conversations.

> "After the war ended, Ramcke lobbied for a lasting peace.

Fallschirmjäger is the account of a tough-as-nails soldier and ardent German nationalist, who always did his duty and defended his men, even when it meant going up against his superiors—or his torturers.

Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke was a military man who exhibited the greatness of spirit of Gen. Robert E. Lee: an incredible leader and commander, who succeeded beyond expectation in the face of overwhelming enemy forces; who respected and honored his enemy; who protected civilians to the greatest extent possible; who, despite sometimes diabolical treatment by his captors, nevertheless rose above bitterness and self-pity to seek a quick and enduring reconciliation of peoples who had been, only a short time before, implacable enemies.

Gen. Ramcke was a man of war who, when hostilities ended, wanted nothing else but freedom and a return to normalcy for his men and lasting peace and friendship with his former foes.

Fallschirmjäger is a compelling book you will be proud to own and one which provides outstanding, emotionally moving lessons in duty, honor and forgiveness.

Order your copy of *Fallschirmjäger* today—and some extras for your family and friends. The book retails for $35 on Amazon.com. European readers can order from shelfbooks.co.uk. ❖

Ronald L. Ray is a contributing editor of The Barnes Review, a freelance author and a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

REVISIONIST BOOKS ON WWII: FACTS WITHOUT THE HYPE

With Hitler on the Road to Power

By Otto Dietrich. Subtitled "Personal Experiences With My Leader," this work, written by Adolf Hitler's chief of press in 1934, details the three tumultuous election campaign years from 1930 through to the coming to power of the NSDAP in January 1933. The author formed part of Hitler's inner circle and campaign staff during this period—which included six full elections in two-and-a-half years—and later went on to become the chancellor's press officer. Softcover, 106 pages, #799, *$15.*

Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War

The mainstream historical establishment insists that WWI and WWII were started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book, the myth of Germany's guilt for fomenting war is refuted by famed historian Udo Walendy. For 21 years it was kept on the index of banned books in Germany. After a trial of 21 months, the book was released in 1995. Future historical research will amplify the facts compiled in this book, but mainstream historians can no longer deny their existence. Covers the allegations that Germany instigated the war, debunks long-held fallacies about German atrocities, the true nature of Hitler and more. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, *$30.*

World War Two Turning Points

History is made, sometimes, by the strangest quirks of fate, not hours of planning at the strategy table. A forgotten briefcase decides the fate of millions of people? The mighty battleship *Bismark* was actually sent just to be sunk? A nuclear-tipped ICBM was almost launched at New York? Who was the failed soap factory owner who sealed the fate of the Reich? What about the enemy balloon that shut down America's nuclear program? One man's assassination was all that prevented Japan from bombing the Panama Canal? And another man's death cost Italy victory in North Africa? Here's an alternative history of World War II covering the obscure men, bizarre weapons, forgotten blunders and near misses that really determined the outcome. Softcover, 284 pages, #708, *$18.*

Into the Darkness: An Uncensored Report from Inside the Third Reich at War

By T. Lothrop Stoddard. A leading American journalist travels to Nazi Germany in December 1939, arriving in wartime Germany where all the lights are blacked out in preparation for an English or French bombing campaign. Stoddard's provocatively titled book refers to the eerie experience he felt upon first encountering this total blackout. Stoddard was sent to report on wartime conditions in Nazi Germany—at a time before the U.S. became involved in the war. Due to his leading work in the areas of racial history, racial science and eugenics in America, he was granted unprecedented access to the inner workings of the National Socialist government and interviewed Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, Ley, Frick, Darré, Fischer, Lenz, Günther, and more Nazi leaders. Softcover, completely reset with new illustrations, 205 pages, #745, *$15.*

The Brainwashing of the German Nation

By Udo Walendy. The author has been imprisoned because he refuses to parrot the official lies of the German and Allied governments. Here, Walendy describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German laws, forced on a defeated people, now stripped of their history and their identity. If you want to know why the German government, for instance, is so intent on suppressing Revisionist research on the "Holocaust," then you need to read this book. Softcover, #110, 64 pages, *$9.*

The Myth of German Villainy

The official story of Western Civilization in the 20th century casts Germany as the disturber of the peace in Europe, and the cause of both WWI and WWII, though the facts don't bear that out. During both wars, fantastic atrocity stories were invented by the Allied propaganda machine to create hatred of the German people for the purpose of bringing public opinion around to support war. The bogus mainstream holocaust propaganda that emerged after WWII further solidified this image of Germany as history's ultimate dastardly villain. By Benton Bradberry. Hardback, 454 pages, #647, *$32.*

What Soldiers Do: Sex and the American GI in Occupied France

How do you convince men to charge across mined beaches into deadly enemy fire? Do you appeal to their patriotism, their desire to end tyranny? If you're the U.S. Army in 1944, you dangle the lure of French women, waiting on the other side to reward their liberators. Unfortunately, nobody told the women of France. Drawing on news reports, propaganda, training materials, documents, diaries and memoirs, Mary Louise Roberts tells how the U.S. military systematically spread—and exploited—the myth of French women as promiscuous. Softcover, 368 pages, #770, *$22.*

A Matter of Honor: Pearl Harbor—Betrayal, Blame and a Family's Quest for Justice

Anthony Summers and Robbyn Swan unravel the mysteries of Pearl Harbor and expose the vile scapegoating of Adm. Husband Kimmel. After the attack, Adm. Kimmel, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, was relieved of command, accused of negligence and dereliction of duty—publicly disgraced and blamed for the carnage. The evidence against him was less than solid. High military and political officials had failed to provide him with vital intelligence. Later, they covered it all up. Includes 40 black-and-white photos. Softcover, 544 pages, illustrated, #762, *$35.*

TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices above. Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add a flat $15 on order over $100. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge. See also www.BarnesReview.org.

The Ramcke Trial

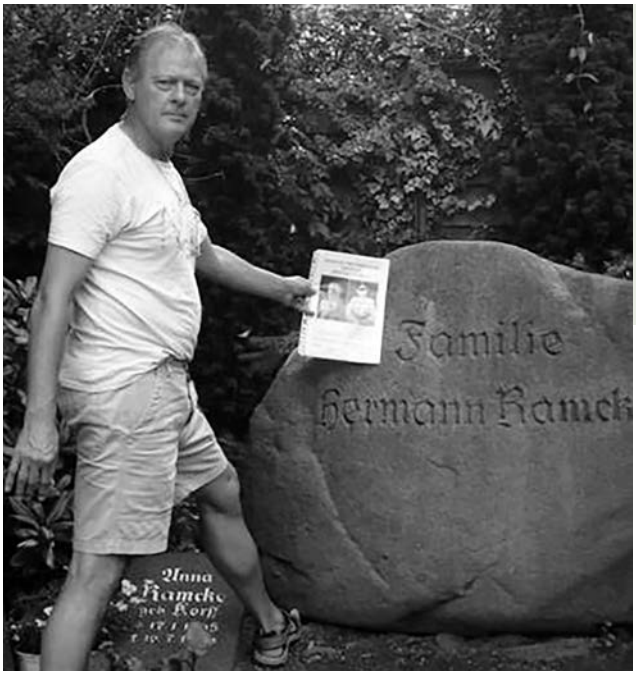
F.J.P. Veale discusses the 1951 Paris war crimes trial of Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke in *Advance to Barbarism*

By F.J.P. Veale

Advance to Barbarism: The Development of Total Warfare From Sarajevo to Hiroshima

A brief outline of the trial of the famous leader of paratroops, Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke, is included here because it illustrates so vividly the hardships and injustice inflicted on prisoners of war by the Moscow Declaration of October 30, 1943, by which, it will be remembered, the victorious powers conferred on themselves the right, in defiance of the Geneva Convention, to exchange prisoners of war with each other.

Secondly, it demonstrates, if this really requires any demonstration, that a prisoner of war on trial before a war crimes tribunal had a negligible chance of being acquitted, however threadbare the case for the prosecution. In this war crimes trial the absurdity of the charges against Gen. Ramcke was obvious to everyone in court long before the case ended. Nevertheless the tribunal decided to convict in accordance with the principle that a war crimes trial ought to end with a conviction, although this particular tribunal upheld the credit of French justice by imposing a nominal penalty which resulted in the release of the prisoner after the elapse of only a few months.



Bernhard Ramcke, the famed general's son, holds a photo of his father in front of a Ramcke family cemetery marker.

This trial also confirms the view that war crimes tribunals often adopted one of the principles on which trials before the Inquisition were conducted. A person charged with heresy before a court of the Holy Office who conclusively proved his complete innocence was indeed acquitted of heresy but was convicted of having incurred the suspicion of heresy for which a relatively mild punishment was imposed. War-crimes tribunals like the courts of the Holy Office could not believe that a prisoner brought before them could be completely guiltless of any offenses.

This case cannot be regarded as a typical routine war crimes trial, since the belated decision to put Gen. Ramcke on trial was reached in order to serve a political purpose. By, for him, a fortunate chance, his name had been put at the end of the long list of prisoners of war in French custody awaiting trial for war crimes. Had his name been put at the beginning of this list, his case would have been dealt with as a simple, routine war crimes trial and his life would no doubt have come to a violent end without any particular attention being attracted. But although the French tribunals and fir-

American Lt. Gen. Troy Middleton (left) is shown talking to German Gen. Ramcke following the latter's capture as a prisoner of war, circa September 1944. Ramcke's long odyssey was only beginning.

PHOTO: KEYSTONE/GETTY IMAGES

ing squads worked with untiring zeal, the year 1951 arrived and Gen. Ramcke was still awaiting trial. By then, wartime passions had considerably abated. Many prisoners were being released without being put on trial. Probably this would have been his fate also but for a stroke of ill fortune. The "Stalin Myth" had been exposed as a propaganda fiction. No longer was it possible even for the most stupid to believe the communist dictator was a loyal ally after his subjugation of Czechoslovakia and his blockade of West Berlin. To defend Western Europe from the threatened invasion by the Red Army, it had become necessary to win the goodwill of the German people and to start recreating the German army.

Naturally, the prospect of having to deal with a re-armed Germany aroused widespread alarm. Nowhere was this alarm more strongly felt than in France. The French communists were filled with indignation that the advance of the Red Army to the Atlantic Coast should be obstructed by German troops, and their loud protests were supported by all those in France who regarded Germany as the national enemy. It was decided to compel the rest of the world to understand the gravity of the peril by staging a trial of one of the surviving German prisoners of war in French captivity, so that at this trial the full story of all the cruelties committed during the German occupation of France could be retold and then broadcast to the world.

It happened that the only surviving German prisoner of war in French captivity whose name was at all widely known to the general public was Gen. Ramcke. Not much in fact was known about him except that he had stoutly defended Brest from the Americans and no one knew what offenses, he was supposed to have committed. The communist press, quickly followed by the left-wing press, took up the question of his misdeeds with enthusiasm. Very soon, all France was ringing with the crimes of "The Butcher of Brest." The French government acceded reluctantly to the popular demand. The papers relating to Gen. Ramcke were hastily brought from some official pigeon hole where they had been collecting dust for years, charges were framed, and "The Butcher" was brought to a trial without a moment's unavoidable delay in the courtroom of the Prison Cherche-Midi in Paris on March 19, 1951.

An outline of Gen. Ramcke's distinguished career must here be given briefly. Having served in the campaign in France, in 1941 he took a leading part in the conquest of Crete, the most spectacular and, from the losses incurred, the most ruinous exploit by paratroops of World War II. He next served as a leader of front-line troops in North Africa, Russia and Italy. He then returned to Germany to supervise the reorganization of the 2nd Paratroop Division, which had been decimated in the recent fighting in Russia. On June 12, 1944, he was ordered to take command of this division which had been sent on ahead of him to France to reinforce the German forces there awaiting the long-expected Anglo-American invasion. He entered France on that date and proceeded to Brittany. On September 20, he surrendered to the Americans at Brest. The dates are

important because all Gen. Ramcke's offenses were alleged to have been committed during this short period of three months, during the first part of which, until the 31st of July, he was fully occupied organizing the defense of the coast of Brittany and during the second part of which he was engaged in attempting to hold up the American forces after their breakthrough at Avranches.

Cut off in the Breton Peninsula from the main German forces retreating eastward toward the Rhine, Gen. Ramcke maintained resistance in Brest for 39 days. When at last he was forced to surrender he was treated with every courtesy and honor by the American commander, Gen. Troy H. Middleton. He was first sent to a prisoner-of-war camp near Cherbourg, then transferred to a prisoner-of-war camp in England, and finally flown across the Atlantic to Washington, whence he was taken by train to the great prisoner-of-war camp at Fort Clinton, near Jackson, Mississippi.

Conditions in this camp seem to have been excellent until Germany's unconditional surrender in May 1945, when a campaign was immediately started in the American press in protest against the "coddling" of prisoners, all of whom were undeniably guilty of what Lord Justice Lawrence was later to describe as the supreme international crime, namely of being on the losing side. In order to draw attention to the spiteful deprivations and restrictions imposed on the prisoners in response to this press campaign, Gen. Ramcke crawled beneath the barbed wire fence surrounding the camp and posted a letter to army headquarters in Washington. He then returned to the camp. When, however, the camp authorities were ordered by headquarters to investigate Gen. Ramcke's complaints, his escape, of course, came to light and he was put under arrest for a breach of prison discipline.

This incident is important in the light of subsequent events. No doubt the knuckles of a number of prison officials were deservedly rapped, and Gen. Ramcke in this way made a number of vindictive enemies. In accordance with the Moscow Declaration to which the United States was a party, a prisoner of war held by one victorious power had to be handed over to any other victorious power that alleged he had committed a war crime. Up to this time, it had occurred to no one that Gen. Ramcke was a war criminal. It would obviously have been easy for a personal enemy to have conveyed a hint to one of the Allied commissions in Washington that a demand for the surrender of Gen. Ramcke as a war criminal would be favorably received. Shortly after the above incident, he was told that he was being sent back to Europe. Naturally, he assumed that he was about to be released in accordance with the requirements of international law. To his surprise, the ship stopped at Antwerp in order to put him and one of his comrades ashore. What followed is best described in his own words:

> Hardly had the ship made fast at Antwerp when we were informed by an American officer that we were to be handed over to the British. A British officer of police, a sergeant and six men, took us in charge. Their manners were brutal. With rough cuffs and pushes they fastened Kochy and I together with handcuffs and chains and thrust us with kicks ("*mit Fusstritten*") into a waiting lorry. We were then driven through Antwerp, under the Scheldt by the celebrated Scheldt Tunnel, via Bruges, to POW Camp No. 2226 near Ostend. (From *Fallschirmjäger* by Gen. H.B. Ramcke, Lorch-Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 1951, p. 101.)

This deplorable incident took place in March 1946. After spending some time in appalling sanitary conditions in the prison camp near Ostend, Gen. Ramcke was taken for interrogation to the notorious "London District Cage" in Kensington Gardens, London. The British then decided that they had no complaints against him. They did not set him free, however, but sent him over to Paris, where, on December 4, 1946, he was handed over to the French, by whom he was taken in handcuffs and chains, first to the Prison Cherche-Midi, and then to the prison at Rennes in Brittany.

It is only possible to speculate as to the reason for this extraordinary procedure. Gen. Ramcke was unquestionably what prison governors would classify as "a difficult prisoner." He was not only a very brave man—it demands courage to drop by parachute over enemy territory—but he was remarkably lacking in tact, as several anecdotes which he tells in his autobiography show. He was well aware of the rights given him as a prisoner of war by international law and never hesitated to inform his captors when these rights were being infringed. They on their part took the view that the only proper relationship between a prisoner of war guilty of the supreme international crime of being on the losing side was humility and deference on his part and generous magnanimity on theirs. Gen. Ramcke was totally unable to fill the role which his captors, whether American, British or French, expected of him. It seems likely, therefore, that he offended his British captors in the London District Cage in exactly the same way as he had offended his captors in Fort Clinton, Mississippi. Probably personal ill will toward him accounts for his being handed over by the British to the French in December 1946.

For the next four years, Gen. Ramcke was kept in close confinement in the prison at Rennes. The sanitary arrangements of the prison were appalling and discipline was maintained by such penalties as solitary confinement in chains. It was not until 1951 that any charge was brought against him, by which time, as mentioned above, the political situation had been transformed by the outbreak of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. The French communists and their leftist allies then decided to reawaken anti-German feeling by staging a trial of some well-known German prisoner of war. The "Hero of Brest" was the only prisoner still in French hands who fulfilled the necessary requirements. Labeled, however, "The Butcher of Brest" in the French press, Gen. Ramcke was served with a hastily prepared indictment and, for the first time, learned what offenses he was supposed to have committed. On March 19, 1951, over six-and-a-half years after his surrender at Brest on September 20, 1944, he was brought before a French military tribunal in the court house of the Prison Cherche-Midi in Paris.

The trial of Gen. Ramcke is only of interest if regarded as an example of the fate to which German prisoners of war were subjected when tried for war crimes before French military tribunals. It is the only one of these trials that was fully reported at the time in the French press—it even received some mention in the British press—and, in addition, it has been described in detail by Gen. Ramcke himself in his autobiography. The lawyers entrusted with framing the indictment had a difficult task to perform since it was only possible to charge Gen. Ramcke with offenses committed between June 12, 1944, the date he entered France, and the following 20th of September when he surrendered in Brest. Naturally, a makeshift document was the result since no one knew why the British had handed him over to French custody. He had only remained in French custody because, long hidden behind the walls of the prison at Rennes, he had become gradually forgotten.

As a makeweight to the main complaint against him, his obstinate resistance in Brest, his accusers brought against him the stock charge brought in most war crimes trials that, before the siege commenced, men under his command dealt severely with partisan activity. Hurried investigation disclosed that after Gen. Ramcke had taken command of his division in June 1944, three Breton peasants, all of them members of *La Résistance*, had been arrested by a patrol of men of a unit of his division for being in possession of weapons, and for being suspected in the murder of three German ambulance men, whose bodies, horribly mutilated, had been found nearby. They were subsequently executed by the security police. Gen. Ramcke declared that no such incident had ever been reported to him, but if the facts were as stated by the prosecution, he would heartily have approved of the execution of the murderers. The charge against him in fact amounted to the charge on which Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita had been convicted at Manila, of failing to control the troops under his command. The prosecution did not press the charge, but went on to deal with Gen. Ramcke's alleged offenses during the 39 days during which the siege of Brest lasted.

In a nutshell, Gen. Ramcke was charged with causing the death of French citizens and damage to civilian property during the siege.

Unfortunately for the prosecution but most fortunately for the inhabitants of Brest, before the Amer-

The voice of Southern life & culture . . .

the Free Magnolia

The premier Southern Nationalist periodical for straight, white gentiles

The Free Magnolia is published by the League of the South (LOS). The League is a present- and future-oriented Southern Nationalist organization that seeks the survival, well being and independence of the Southern people. We stand for our Faith, Family, and Folk living in freedom and prosperity on the lands of our forefathers. If this vision of a free and independent South appeals to you, join us in our struggle.

—Michael Hill, President

Find out more at:

League of the South
Post Office Box 760
Killen, Alabama 35645

1-800-888-3163
(256) 757-6789

www.LeagueoftheSouth.com

ican attack began, Gen. Ramcke proposed a truce so that the population of the fortress could be evacuated. The humane and chivalrous Gen. Troy H. Middleton commanding the besieging army readily agreed, and the entire population was allowed to leave Brest with the exception of certain units of Partisans who remained behind in order to harass the Germans from the rear.

The prosecution called as a witness a Partisan leader named Le Roy who testified that he himself had prudently left Brest before the siege began, but he had left behind four of his men in a secret hideout. After the siege, no trace of this hideout or of the men he had left in it could be found. It was open, therefore, to the court to adopt the assumption that it had been discovered and burnt by the Germans who had shot the Partisans found lurking therein.

This indeed might have happened. Probably the men were dead and certainly the hideout had ceased to exist. But no evidence of any kind was produced that Gen. Ramcke's troops had been in any way involved. The siege of Brest was the first example of what may be termed a siege by obliteration. The Americans not only bombarded the besieged city with numerous guns of every calibre, but they continuously bombed it from the air. Between August 7 and September 20 there were no fewer than 39 major air attacks by heavy bombers on Brest. In the raid on September 12, no fewer than 600 bombers took part. Brest was systematically destroyed, district by district. As in the battle for the Monte Cassino in the spring of that year, the defenders found excellent cover in the ruins and successfully resisted the American infantry attacking behind a screen of phosphorus bombs and liquid fire. At the end of the siege, Brest did not consist of a collection of heavily damaged buildings; it consisted of masses of brickwork and masonry which had been repeatedly churned over by shells and bombs. It was not only impossible to distinguish one building from another, but even to guess where the main streets had been. In his memoirs, Gen. Ramcke records, "Brest looked like a crater on the Moon."

Forming part of this wilderness of debris was no doubt the Partisan hideout. It might indeed have been discovered and destroyed by the garrison, but it was obviously far more likely to have been obliterated by the hurricane of [Allied] shells and bombs that for those 39 days rained down on Brest.

The prosecution added two supplementary charges. First, that the troops under Gen. Ramcke's command had themselves set fire to Brest during the siege. Secondly, they had indulged in plundering the city while the assault was in progress.

Why troops should set fire to a city in which they themselves were in possession, the prosecution did not explain. Even more absurd was the charge of plundering, since every member of the garrison knew that surrender was inevitable in either a few days or a few weeks when the survivors would become prisoners of war and, of course, any loot found on them would be seized. In these circumstances, a regiment composed of professional burglars might safely be depended on to behave themselves if surrounded in Hatton Garden!

The prosecution finally collapsed when the defense read two affidavits, the one sworn by Gen. Middleton himself and the other by his second in command, Gen. Walter M. Robinson.

Gen. Middleton began by disposing of the charge of plundering by testifying that no articles of plunder had been reported to him as having been found on the captured members of the garrison when they were searched after the surrender.

Gen. Middleton was then asked: "What impression did you form of the methods of conducting war of the German soldiers in Brest and particularly of the 2nd Paratroop Division?" Gen. Middleton replied: "During my entire professional service in two world wars I have never come across better fighting soldiers than the German troops in Brest. This applies particularly to the men of the 2nd Paratroop Division. They impressed me as well disciplined, well trained and remarkably obedient to orders."

In reply to the question: "Have you any knowledge of brutal acts or criminal behavior on the part of the garrison of Brest?" Gen. Middleton replied: "No acts of brutality or of unlawful methods of warfare were reported to me by my troops. Those of our men who became prisoners of the German troops in Brest were as well treated as one can expect in war. I consider that the measures taken by Gen. Ramcke for the prisoners in his hands were better than I have ever before observed in warfare."

Finally Gen. Middleton was asked: "Have you any observations to make concerning Gen. Ramcke?" To this question he replied: "Of the many German commanders I have met in war and of the round dozen German generals who fell into the hands of my troops, I rank Gen. Ramcke as the most outstanding soldier. I consider that he conducted the defense of Brest in accordance with the best soldierly traditions."

The evidence of Gen. Robinson, also taken on commission, was then read to the court. It confirmed Gen. Middleton's evidence. In particular, Gen. Robinson testified that when the American troops entered Brest, there were numerous fires blazing caused by the phosphorus shells used in the bombardment, which, in

his opinion, were quite beyond the power of the garrison to master. The court heard this unwelcome evidence in resentful silence.

This unexpected evidence put the military tribunal trying Gen. Ramcke in an extremely difficult position. Almost the entire French press had worked itself up into a state of hysteria over the crimes of the Butcher of Brest. To acquit the accused was therefore impossible. But for the evidence of Gen. Middleton, the usual course adopted by war crimes tribunals might have been adopted; that is to say, the accused might have been convicted and sentenced to death, with no other result than that tension would have been caused between France and Germany. This outcome was much desired by communist and leftist agitators in France, as it could have been used as an argument against the proposed rearming of Germany.

However, to hang Gen. Ramcke in the face of the evidence in his favor given by Gen. Middleton would be resented as an affront in American military circles. Great pride also was felt by the general public in the United States in the story of the capture of Brest, not only as an example of American prowess but of American chivalry. Americans could hardly be expected to welcome the addition of a footnote to that story recording that the gallant defender of Brest was done to death by his French enemies seven years after his surrender to the Americans.

But, most important of all, the judicial murder of Gen. Ramcke would have been regarded with the strongest disapproval by the American government, then striving desperately to enlist German public opinion to the side of the Western Powers. Ever since the end of the war, France had depended on American financial and economic support. If an "agonizing re-appraisal" took place in Washington, and the flow of dollars ceased, where could France turn for benevolent support? Would not the loss of the American pension be a high price to pay for the death of one more German general?

There is no reason to think that the French military tribunal trying Gen. Ramcke was any more perceptive of the grave political issues at stake than the average war crimes tribunal. Fortunately, the tribunal had the guidance of a civil judge, Monsieur Ménéquaux, upon whom, on this occasion at least, the wisdom of Solomon clearly descended. He succeeded in persuading his military colleagues to disregard entirely the evidence given at the trial and to bring in a general verdict of guilty, thus satisfying French public opinion, and then to sentence Gen. Ramcke to five years in prison. As the general had already spent only three months short of five years in rigorous confinement awaiting trial, this sentence entitled the accused to be released at the expiration of three more months.

Except for the French communists and their leftist allies whose stunt had miscarried, and Gen. Ramcke himself, who strongly resented being labeled a criminal for crimes the court carefully refrained from specifying, this celebrated war-crimes trial ended to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. On June 23, 1951, Gen. Ramcke was released from the Cherche-Midi Prison and was driven by car to the German frontier. His long ordeal, which had begun on the quay at Antwerp in March 1946, was finally over. ❖

Frederick John Partington Veale was a highly respected English historian. He is the author of several books including *The Man from the Volga: A Life of Lenin* (1932), *Frederick the Great* (1935), and *War Crimes Discreetly Veiled* (Vol. II of *Advance to Barbarism*, 1958).

Frederick John Partington Veale (1897-1976) was an influential 20th-century English historian. A prolific writer, Veale's most important and influential work was *Advance to Barbarism*. This book traces the evolution of warfare from primitive savagery to the rise of a "civilized" code of armed conflict that was, he believed, first threatened in the U.S. Civil War, and again in World War I, and finally shattered in World War II. The ensuing War Crimes Trials at Nuremberg and Tokyo, and their more numerous and barbaric imitations in communist-controlled Eastern Europe, Veale argued, established the perilous principle that "the most serious war crime is to be on the losing side." *Advance to Barbarism* earned praise from some of the most astute thinkers of the age including Max Eastman, Norman Thomas and J.F.C. Fuller. The Seventh IHR Conference, held in 1986 and organized by Willis Carto, was dedicated to Veale's life and work.

Excerpted from Revisionists.com.

Mussolini's War: The Triumphant Years

TBR publishing new book on Benito Mussolini that brings history into accord with the facts—it's unlike any other book we have found about the Duce . . .

By Marc Roland

Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Adolf Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to World War II. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Anglo-American morale, while undermining Axis cooperation. The Duce's failings, real or imagined, were inflated and ridiculed; his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Italy's bungling navy, ineffectual army—as cowardly as it was ill-equipped—and air force of antiquated biplanes were handily dealt with by the Western Allies.

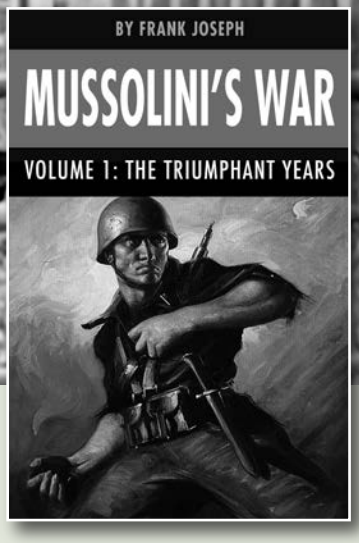
So effective was this disinformation campaign that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted even by otherwise well-informed scholars and students of World War II. But a closer examination of original, often neglected, recently disclosed source materials presents an entirely different picture. They shine new light, for example, on Italy's submarine service, the world's greatest in terms of tonnage, its boats sinking nearly three-quarters of a million tons of Allied shipping in just three years.

This portrait of Mussolini shows two fasces of birch rods on either side of the head. The caption reads, "Fascist Italy has such forces of a spiritual and material order that can face and bend any destiny!"

To correct this anti-Italian propaganda campaign, THE BARNES REVIEW, in conjunction with author Frank Joseph, has created a comprehensive and detailed book discussing Il Duce's critical involvement in the Axis war effort.

In truth, as *Mussolini's War: The Triumphant Years* (Volume I of a larger, planned series) shows, by mid-1942, Mussolini's navy had fought its way back from crushing defeats to become the dominant power in the Mediterranean Sea. Contrary to popular belief, his Fiat biplanes gave as good as they got in the Battle of Britain, and Italy's Savoia-Marchetti *Sparrowhawk* bombers accounted for 72 Allied warships and 196 freighters sunk. On June 7, 1942, infantry of the Italian X Corps saved Rommel's 15th Brigade near Gazala, in North Africa, from otherwise certain annihilation.

These and numerous other dis-



Speaking from his balcony in Rome, Il Duce Benito Mussolini declares war on France and Britain, thus making the Kingdom of Italy a part of World War II, on June 10, 1940. He said: "This gigantic struggle is nothing other than a phase in the logical development of our Revolution. It is a struggle of peoples that are poor, but rich in workers, against exploiters holding on ferociously to their monopoly of all the Earth's wealth and gold. It is a struggle between two centuries, two ideas." This declaration proved to be, despite Allied provocation, a mistake, as Italy's army, navy and air force were at first unready for such a monumental undertaking. But not for long, as a new book, *Mussolini's War*, by Revisionist Frank Joseph makes quite clear. Those of you in the U.S. can reserve a copy of this new book for a $29.30 contribution to TBR before it comes off the press.

closures combine to debunk lingering propaganda stereotypes of an inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces. That dated portrayal is rendered obsolete by Joseph's true-to-life account of the men and weapons fighting "Mussolini's war."

But the author does not whitewash Italian failures, which he enumerates in his description of Mussolini's misbegotten invasion of France, the Italians' failure to develop radar (a device in which they had a head-start with none other than the renowned Guglielmo Marconi) and aborting their submarine attack on New York harbor, an operation with enormous political and military potential.

In striving to tell the truth and the whole truth about "Mussolini's war," Joseph has revealed both the Duce's well-known setbacks and his ignored successes, both of which determined the course of the conflict more decisively than ever before recognized. *Mussolini's War* gives the devil his due, in trying to understand what really happened instead of merely regurgitating the same, conventional version of events that conveniently leaves out certain facts, in order to uphold the Allies' distorted conceptions of themselves. It provides a unique overview of World War II written in clear prose, but filled with innumerable details, as compelling as they are new.

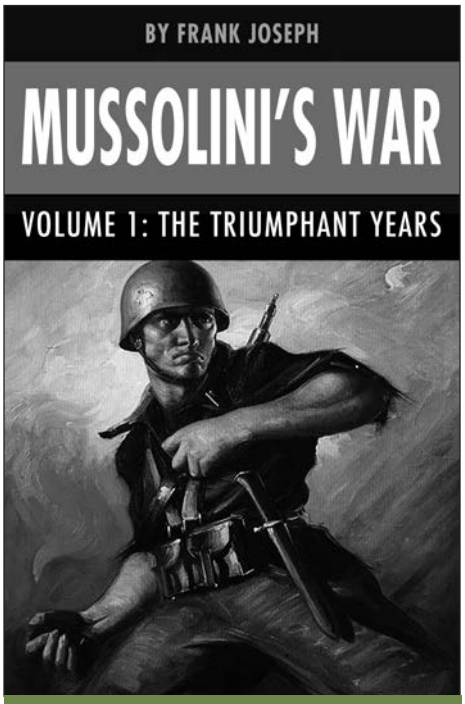
Mussolini's War reads very much like a huge epic, with individual heroes and villains acting against the backdrop of a global conflagration. The Duce himself turns out to be a far more complex character than the two-dimensional bully caricatured by mainstream historians. In a nutshell, what makes this book different from all the rest is its truthful portrayal of Italy's numerous, previously unrecognized military triumphs and technological advances that we have seen

described nowhere else in any detail. In short, *Mussolini's War* is a kind of lost history that radically revises preconceptions held about him for more than 70 years.

Donald Livingston, professor of philosophy at Emory University, once said, "It sometimes takes a century or more to bring an important historical event into perspective." If so, then *Mussolini's War* is way ahead of its time.

Beginning in 1983, Joseph undertook a series of international research trips to interview Axis and Allied veterans of World War II. He is the author of 30 histories published in as many foreign editions. His articles about the development of aviation have appeared with the U.S. Department of Defense, including the Navy and Air Force. He was a feature writer for Britain's *Air Classics* and *FlyPast* magazines.

As a reporter for *Command*, *Pilot Careers*, *German Life* and *Aviation Heritage*, he interviewed such prominent public figures as test pilot Chuck Jaeger, Minnesota Gov. Jesse Ventura and U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry. Preager Press of Colorado released Joseph's *Axis Air Forces* in 2012, preceded by his biography of a World War I American bomber pilot in *Last of the Red Devils* (Galde Press, Inc., MN, 2003), which was favorably reviewed by *Military History Magazine* and Paul Poberezny, founder of the Experimental Aircraft Association.



Get your copy for a $29.30 TBR U.S. donation.

Joseph also served as editor-in-chief of *Ancient American*, a national popular science quarterly, from its inception in 1993 until his retirement, 17 years later. A guest speaker across the United States, he has also lectured in Britain, Slovenia, and throughout Japan, where he was made a professor of World Archaeology at the Kyushu Savant Society. He lives today with his wife, Laura, in the Upper Mississippi River Valley.

MAKE THIS BOOK A REALITY

The manuscript for *Mussolini's War: The Triumphant Years* is ready to go to the printer, but we need your help to get this project across the finish line. Help The Barnes Review make this important book a reality by pre-ordering your copy today. The book is estimated at 275 pages with over 40 historic photos. The list price will be $27 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers) plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Thus, for a $29.30 contribution to TBR, we will ship donors inside the U.S. a copy as soon as *Mussolini's War: The Triumphant Years* comes off the press, which we estimate to be in less than a month. Outside the U.S. we must charge S&H, which is $24 plus the discounted price of the book ($24.30) for a total of $48.30.

Use the form at the back of this issue to make your donation to TBR's publishing efforts today and get your copy of this groundbreaking work of Revisionist history in the process. ❖

JOIN GIDEON'S ELITE:
PREPARE YOURSELF FOR SERVICE

Hear Pastor Pete Peters daily on WWCR shortwave radio.
24 hours a day; seven days a week. Daily internet streaming at:
www.ScripturesForAmerica.org

For a FREE newsletter with complete broadcast schedule,
write to: Scriptures for America, POB 766, LaPorte, CO 80535, USA.

NEW YEAR DEAL

50% OFF

The R.M. West Trilogy Is Here!

What is history? Most often it is the tricked-out fiction of those who control society. After World War II, Winston Churchill was asked how he expected to be judged by history. "Very highly," he replied. "I am writing it." Revisionist historians argue, however, that Churchill's notorious appetite for war cost Britain its empire. These fictional histories describe clashing worldviews that could lead to war. Such conflicts and related events are simmering now, but may never take place. If they do, however, they may look something like this . . .

The Nation as Race & Myth

By R.M. West. West's historical and political novel brings into focus the challenges facing the European race in the present and future, as well as examining its sustaining myths. Mr. West says in the foreword to the book: "The purpose of my book is to put forward a political argument. If, in doing so, a myth is created, so much the better. The modern world is impoverished by its lack of myths. Our ancestors knew the power of myth and we neglect that power at our peril. A myth can transform the universe with something even more powerful than facts—an idea." Required reading. Softcover, 213 pages, #532—regularly $18—***now $9!***

The Revolt Against Empire

This biting political novel is the second in R.M. West's trilogy. The three books together are, the author says, an experiment in new nationalist writings. Neo-nationalism is an expanded version of nationalism. Its allegiance is no longer to the abstract notion of a state, but rather to the earthly realities of race and the unique myths and culture that nourish it. It is indisputable, says West, that a race is lost as a coherent whole if it reaches a point in its history where it no longer recognizes as vital the emblematic images of its founding myths. In a clever and engaging fashion, West crafts the book around military dispatches of the year 2019 from a war between "the Globalist Empire" and the Euro-American Secessionist forces. Between chapters, fictional historian John Henry York fills us in on the events of the era. His diary entries predict a world that may be in our future. Who will win this race war that the massive forces of Asia have brought against the white world? Find out! Softcover, 195 pages, #703—regularly $15—***now $7.50!***

New! The Wars & Other Related Events

This last book of R.M. West's nationalist trilogy was written as a decisive warning: Something of great weight and bulk is hurtling at breakneck speed toward us. This is not a cartoon cliché—our culture is in a shambles. And now, our race, our last refuge, our final line of resistance is under assault. "Stop!" That is what the anonymous narrator of this final book said before the novel began. He was among the first to see the galloping advance of a runaway horse named "Destruction." He became one of the early founders of the anti-globalist movement. Now, at the age of 70, he calls himself an "old man." He carries wounds both visible and hidden. His narration of *The Wars and & Other Related Events* is his memoir. It will be his only monument. Softcover, 120 pages, #801—regularly $15—***now $7.50!***

SUPER NEW YEAR DISCOUNT!

REGULARLY SELLING FOR $48—the author has donated 25 sets of this trilogy to help THE BARNES REVIEW start the New Year off right. All he asks is that we offer a LOW PRICE you can't refuse for these unique, nationalist volumes.

* NOW 50% OFF—JUST $24 for ALL THREE VOLUMES *

Add $5 S&H in the U.S. for one or **ALL THREE VOLUMES**—a big New Year's steal! Send request with payment using the form on page 72 of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call us toll free at 1-877-773-9077 Mon.-Thu. 9-5 for even faster service.

Germany's Constitution: Why It's a Total Failure

Secret agreement gave Allies control of German film, print media, culture and education until 2099 . . .

A resident of South Africa ruminates on German freedom or lack thereof. Goodson's very weighty questions are mostly dodged by Establishmentarians, but ignoring the issues will not make them go away.

By Stephen Mitford Goodson

It is not often one has an opportunity to confront one's adversaries and ask penetrating questions without fear of arrest or retribution, as may well have been the case if the following encounter had taken place in the allegedly "freest" Germany of all time.

On the evening of Monday, January 24, 2011, I attended a symposium entitled "25 Years On: To What Extent Can Germans and South Africans Enjoy their Respective 'Living' Constitutions?" sponsored by the German Consulate General in Cape Town.

The South African panelists were advertised as Pius Langa, former president of the South African Constitutional Court, and Roelf Meyer, former minister of constitutional affairs, who was chief negotiator at Kempton Park, Johannesburg (1992-1996) and who played a leading role in selling South Africa out to the international banking cartel behind the smokescreen of majority rule. After his election, President Thabo Mbeki had personally thanked David Rockefeller for his invaluable support in this regard.

Gen. Komossa, former head of German Military Intelligence, confirmed that a secret deal gave complete Allied control over German electronic and print media, film, culture and education until the year 2099.

The German panelists were represented by emeritus Prof. Hans-Peter Schneider, a former member of a number of provincial (*Länder*) constitutional courts, and Professor Herta Däubler-Gmelin, a former minister of justice (1998-2002) and member of the Bundestag. During her term of office Frau Gmelin was responsible for introducing same-sex "marriages" or civil unions, and for fining and jailing hundreds of "thought criminals." But she was fired from her post in 2002 after comparing the methodology of President George W. Bush in Iraq to that of Adolf Hitler. Her leader, SPD chief Gerhard Schroeder, who apologized profusely to Bush, said at the time that he could not sit at the same Cabinet table with someone who had connected Bush to a "criminal."

In the event, of the four invited panelists, only Prof. Schneider was present. The South Africans were indisposed, and Frau Gmelin's flight was delayed.

THREE POINTS

In the spirit of clarification, I directed the following three points to Prof. Schneider:

1) Two days prior to the enact-

May 8, 1945: Left to right at table, German Gen. Hans-Jurgen Stumpff of the air force, German Field Marshal and German Chief-of-Staff Wilhelm Keitel and Adm. Hans-Georg Von Friedeburg of the German navy pose before officially signing the definitive German act of surrender at the headquarters of the Soviets outside Berlin.

ment of the German constitution on May 23, 1949, a secret treaty (*Geheimer Staatsvertrag*) was signed, which gave complete Allied control over electronic and print media, film, culture and education until the year 2099. As a result thereof, there are still 100,000 occupation troops in Germany; after [73] years there still has been no peace treaty concluded between Germany and the victorious Allied powers; and all of Germany's gold reserves are held in the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in which the Rothschilds have a 57% shareholding. This treaty has been confirmed by Maj. Gen. Gerd-Helmut Komossa, former head of German Military Intelligence, in his book *Die Deutsche Karte* ("The German Card").

2) There appear to be two constitutions. According to a resolution of the Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgericht*) of August 17, 1956, "It is upheld that the German Reich has outlasted the collapse of 1945 and has never gone under or fallen, either through capitulation or through the exertion of foreign state authority in Germany by the Allies, or in the later course of time; it is still an entity with legal capacity, even though it is not fully operable as a government due to a lack of organization. The Federal Republic of Germany is not the successor of the German Reich."

It needs to be noted that the constitution of the Third Reich dates back to the North German Constitution of 1866. The principal reason why it still exists is because only the German High Command surrendered on May 8-9, 1945, and not the German government. Furthermore, the 1949 constitution is termed the Basic Law because it is a provisional constitution, pending the unification of the lost territories. So far, only central Germany has been reunified—on October 3, 1990. The eastern territories, as defined by the 1937

borders, still remain under Polish and Russian control.

3) Freedom of expression is guaranteed by Section 5 of the Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*), but it is clearly contradicted by Section 130 of the Criminal Code (*Strafsgesetzbuch*) under the heading "Agitation of the People." Any alternative view of the establishment's version of history is punishable by up to five years in prison (12 years in the case of activist Horst Mahler). Thousands of people have been jailed or fined.

I will give two brief examples. Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich from Hamburg was forced to resign as a judge and lost 20% of his pension for five years for publishing a book about World War II, *Der Auschwitz Mythos*. In a letter to me dated Oct. 21, 1990, he wrote: "In Germany the book has been banned forever." My second example concerns Germar Rudolf, who graduated in chemistry at Bonn University and was a researcher at the Max Planck Institute. In 1992, he wrote a scientific report about the so-called concentration camps in the east, which was peer reviewed by over 300 professors of inorganic chemistry. Not one of them could find a single mistake. He was sentenced to two and a half years in prison for writing this report.

Finally, I wish to quote a sentence from Prof. Dr. Ernst Nolte, who was a witness at the recent Kevin Käther trial in Berlin: "Such questioning must be allowed, or else scientific truth in this area of history is ruled out."

THE RESULT

Halfway through the third question, the moderator of the symposium requested a "termination"; in other words, he wished to stop the questioning. Prof. Schneider only replied to this, the third question, saying flatly that freedom of speech is protected by the constitution and that the criminal code is there to protect it from "hate" speech.

After the symposium ended for the public, I expanded on the rest of my question to him as well as mentioning that the famous German historian Prof. Helmut Diwald had had his book *Geschichte der Deutsche* pulped in the late 1970s, after he had written (p 165) that whatever happened to the Jews who were evacuated to the east after 1940 is "still unexplained with regard to the central questions, in spite of all that has been written." Prof. Schneider seemed to agree that such questions needed to be treated more seriously.

Regarding the secret treaty discussed in point (1) above, Schneider said that he was unable to say whether it was true or false. There has been much debate about its authenticity, but the fact is that the provisions contained in it have all been applied.

Concerning the constitution of the Third Reich never having been abrogated, as discussed in point (2) above, he admitted that it still exists, but apparently only so that those who worked during that period could still receive their pensions.

THE CRUX

The crux of any constitution is the unfettered right to freedom of expression. This has been formulated (June 3, 2010) by the Human Rights Council, a subsidiary of Unesco, as follows: "The exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression is one of the essential foundations of a democratic society, and is instrumental to the development and strengthening of effective democratic systems." Until this right has been restored in Europe, injustice and repression will persist, notwithstanding Germany's false claim of being a constitutional state ("*Rechtsstaat*").

During the discussions, it was revealed that there had been a steady decline in the participation of the German people in the party political system. Furthermore, large-scale violent riots had erupted because of the dumping of nuclear waste in Lower Saxony and the construction of a new underground railway station in Stuttgart, indicative of general dissatisfaction and possibly a new direction.

Another indication was the finding by a recent opinion poll that 89% of Germans do not believe the official version of 9/11, a hopeful development, no doubt spurred on by the Internet.

The response to my questions and points from the audience of about 60 people was muted, and was epitomized by the glum look on the face of the consul general. However, afterward a former Jewish student of political philosophy and a black film maker both said they found it an intriguing revelation that Germany was still under the control of foreign powers.

Hopefully, the Germans will one day have the opportunity to write their own constitution, free of foreign interference, and one that would fully reflect their own culture and traditions. ❖

Stephen Goodson is a leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa, and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions and was director of the South African Reserve Bank from 2003-2012. Contact him at abolishusury@sonicmail.co.za. Goodson is the author of *An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler*, published by TBR. This 40-page, 8.5 x 11 book is a perfect primer on the National Socialist era. Loaded with period photographs and accompanying text, the book is just $15 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to order a copy. Goodson's most recent article—"British Diplomats and the Holocaust—appeared in The Barnes Review's November/ December 2017 issue.

White World Awake!

Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk

Western civilization is in desperate peril. White people—our *volk*—are in trouble. The question of the day—and very likely the question of the millennium—is whether Europe will survive—and, with it, its American, Canadian, Australian and South African cousins—and, if so, how? Seeking to answer those questions is a very important new book, *White World Awake! Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk*. Those who seek the truth will find the truth in the pages of this book, and those looking for a practical plan of action will find that as well.

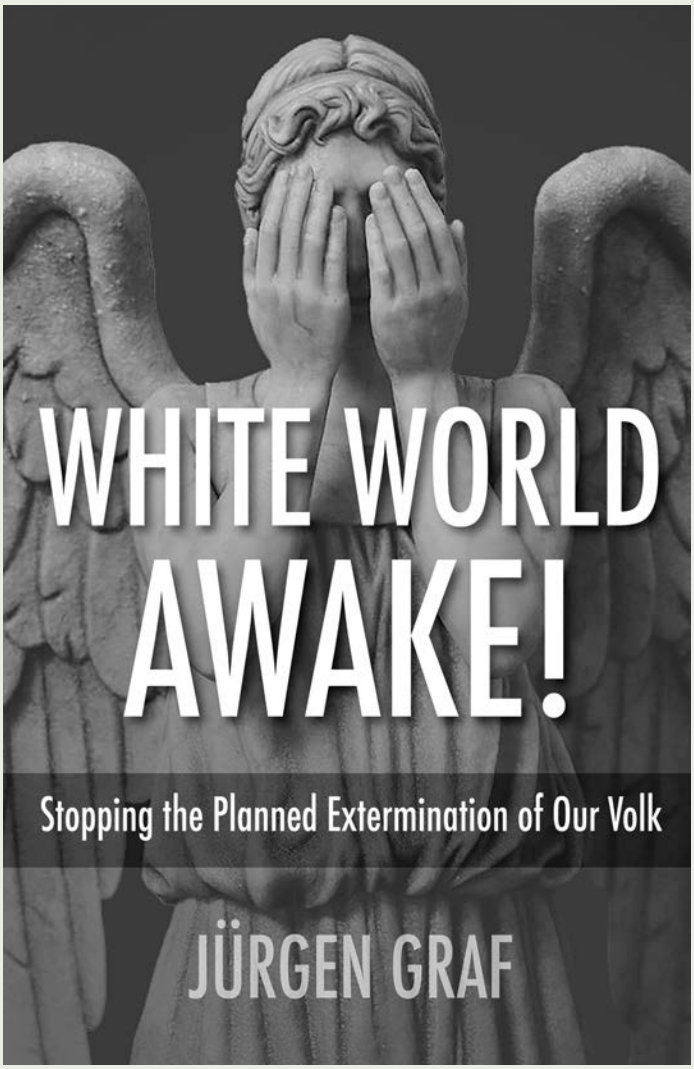
For too long, observes the author, white people have fought among themselves. The European Union and NATO are failed efforts to correct that situation. Europe faces an existential threat with tsunamis of unassimilable Africans, Middle Easterners and Asians swarming in. Russians, Britons, Frenchmen, Germans and Poles, Serbs and Croats, Romanians, Finns and Greeks, Spaniards and Hungarians are all in the same rickety boat. The time has come for Europe to speak with one voice on military and foreign policy matters, while it is equally necessary for each nation and ethnic group to preserve its distinctive language and culture, and for historical injustices to be discussed openly and honestly.

A Eurasian Federation is proposed, which, like Old America, will not interfere in other parts of the world, except to provide humanitarian aid and ensure the safety of such places as Armenia and Georgia against any immigration threat.

Traitor politicians who see no problem in allowing Europe and other white nations to be transformed into mixed-race caliphates—a dream of the mysterious Richard von Coudenhove-Kalergi—will be voted out of office.

Many of the solutions apply equally to the rest of the white world. "Close the borders! Stop the flood!" is key not only for Europe, but America and all other white areas of the world. Thus, Graf lays out a practical 10-step program to stop the genocide of the West starting with Europe, the cradle of white Western civilization.

This is a book that needs and deserves to be in the hands of every concerned person who cares about the future of the Western world.



ORDERING
White World Awake

Softcover, 540 pages, #753, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.(Outside U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.) Use form on page 80 inside this issue of TBR to order by mail or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Send order to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Stopping the 100-Year-Old Arab Slave Trade in Africa

When the Europeans went to war to end trafficking of blacks in Central Africa

Recent news reports of slave auctions in Libya—carried out by Arabs who had seized sub-Saharan Africans trying to get to Europe—have highlighted the Islamic world's not-so-secret history of slave trading in Africans. Here in a nutshell is the story of how white men went to war to suppress Muslim slave raiding and slave trading among the cannibal tribes of the Congo in the 19th century.

By Arthur Kemp

One of history's most-forgotten wars—against Arab Muslim slave trading in Africa—is the subject of British officer Sidney Langford Hinde's dramatic work *The Fall of the Congo Arabs*. His book describes in detail the extent of that war, which raged over a century ago in what is now called the Democratic Republic of the Congo [a country about the size of Western Europe—Ed.].

The Arab—or more precisely, the Muslim Arab—slave trade in Africans was a practice that dwarfed the far-better-known transatlantic slave trade in both numbers and duration, and reached as far south as present-day Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

POWERFUL SLAVER TIPPU TIP

This slave trade in Africans started as early as A.D. 640—almost precisely paralleling the creation of the Muslim way of life or religion in Saudi Arabia (the founder of that religion, Muhammad ibn Abdullah, claimed his first divine revelations in the year 610).

Islamic "sharia" law specifically allows slavery of non-Muslims while forbidding the enslavement of Muslims—but even then, only those who were Muslims before their enslavement. This rule meant that even if captured slaves converted to Islam—as many did—they were still not always set free and could remain in involuntary servitude for the rest of their lives.

Unsurprisingly, the first historical records of Islamic slave owning show that Africans from northeastern Africa made up the first slaves in Arabia (and what is today Yemen).

Captured from the northeast African shoreline of today's Somalia and Ethiopia, these African slaves set the pattern for the next 1,400 years—because the Arab slave trade in Africans was only finally suppressed (and still not completely) in the early 1920s.

Although there are no fixed records of exactly how many Africans were enslaved by the Muslim world during this time, historians have made estimates based on the duration, the extent of the Arab penetration of Africa, and the likely numbers of Africans available in these regions. They have come to the conclusion that at least 20 million, and very likely many more, were captured and exported to the Middle East and beyond.

Between A.D. 650 and 1900, an estimated 10 to 20 million people—white and black—were enslaved by Arab slave traders. Others say that over 20 million enslaved black Africans were delivered through the trans-Sahara route by itself to the Islamic world. Dr. John Alembellah Azumah in *The Legacy of Arab-Islam in Africa* estimates that an additional 80 million blacks died en route. This figure also completely ignores the hundreds of thousands—possibly millions—of European whites also captured and enslaved by Arab merchants who raided all the way to Iceland.

DEEP INTO SOUTHERN AFRICA

While it is often—incorrectly—thought that the Arab slave trade was limited to northeastern Africa, the reality is that it extended far south into that continent, reaching down past Tanzania, Malawi, and even into present-day Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

The Arab slave trade first spread into central Africa after they seized control of the Swahili Coast—the central eastern seaboard of Africa—during the 800s. The most important Arab possession on the eastern African coast was the island of Zanzibar, today part of the country of Tanzania. From this base, Arab slave trading expeditions struck south and west, deep in Africa.

One of the more famous Arab southern slave capturing penetrations was based in what is now called the country of Zimbabwe, where slave traders set up shop at a stone fort today known as "Great Zimbabwe"—stone ruins in the center of that country. (These ruins—now falsely claimed by black nationalists as evidence of an "ancient black civilization"—were shown by R. Gayre of Gayre to be a pre-Islamic Arab outpost, which was later taken over by Arab Muslim slave traders, in his 1972 work *The Origin of the Zimbabwean Civilisation.*) [See also TBR's analysis, July/August 2002 issue.—Ed.]

However, at about the same time, Arab slave traders penetrated into south central Africa—into what is today the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

LIVINGSTONE: AN EYEWITNESS

Many European explorers witnessed the Arab slave trade firsthand. Perhaps one of the most famous, David Livingstone, mentioned it many times in his famous journals describing his 1866 journeys through the central and southern African region (today Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and the Congo):

> We passed a woman tied by the neck to a tree and dead. The people of the country explained that she had been unable to keep up with the other slaves in a gang, and her master had determined that she should not become the property of anyone else if she recovered after resting for a time. I may mention here that we saw others tied up in a similar manner, and one lying in the path shot or stabbed, for she was in a pool of blood. The explanation we got invariably was that the Arab who owned these victims was enraged at losing his money by the slaves becoming unable to march, and vented his spleen by murdering them; but I have nothing more than common report in support of attributing this enormity to the Arabs." (Chapter III, *The Last Journals of David Livingstone, in Central Africa, from 1865 to His Death*, by Horace Waller, London, 1874)

On asking why people were seen

tied to trees to die as we had seen them, they gave the usual answer that the Arabs tie them thus and leave them to perish, because they are vexed, when the slaves can walk no farther, that they have lost their money by them. The path is almost strewed with slave sticks. ..." (*Ibid.*)

1st August, 1866—We saw the encampment of another Arab party. It consisted of 10 pens, each of which, from the number of fires it contained, may have held from 80 to 100 slaves. The people of the country magnified the numbers, saying that they would reach from this to Mataka's; but from all I can learn, I think that from 300 to 800 slaves is the commoner gang. This second party went across country very early this morning. We saw the fire sticks which the slaves had borne with them. (*Ibid.*, chapter IV)

ORIGINS OF THE WAR

It was the growing Arab slave trading presence in the Congo that led to the Congo Arab War, fought between 1892 and 1894, as recounted by Hinde in his book. This war is now almost forgotten, not because it was unimportant, but because it does not fit the establishment's anti-European narrative dealing with the colonial period, African involvement in the slave trade and the full extent of the Islamic slave trading empire. Hinde was born in1863 and died in 1930.

The two belligerent sides in this war were the European forces—consisting of anti-slavery volunteers, Belgian army regulars and a small number of hired African mercenaries—pitted against Sefu bin Hamid, an Arab slave trader from Zanzibar, and east Africa-based Arab slave master, and sultan of Ujiji, one "Rumaliza" (real name Muhammad bin Khalfan bin Khamis al-Barwani).

Both these Arab leaders had numerous local African chiefs and their tribes as their allies—all of whom profited immensely from the ongoing slave trade.

European intervention in the central African Arab slave trade originated with the Berlin Conference of 1884-85, convened by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to discuss the future of Africa.

That conference of European powers had earmarked the stamping out of African and Arab slavery in Africa as one of its most important objectives, and the resulting Berlin Act of 1885, signed by the 13 attending European powers, included a resolution to "help in suppressing slavery."

BELGIANS FIRST TO ACT

Belgian King Leopold—whose small nation already had a foothold in the Congo—took this pledge seriously, certainly more so than any other European power, and actively took up the campaign against the Arab slave traders.

The Belgian outpost in the Congo was converted into what became known as the Congo Free State—essentially a Belgian-run colony, although almost all of its civil servants were local Congolese.

However, the formation of the Congo Free State had come some years after the Arab-led forces had already started penetrating the Congo from the east.

The Arab forces, under the command of the infamous "Tippu Tip"—whose real name was Hamad bin Muhammad bin Juma bin Rajab el Murjebi—had in fact moved into the central Congo after driving European forces eastward since the early 1880s. By 1886, Tippu Tip had become the undisputed master of the central Congo region.

[Although referred to as an Arab, Tip was definitely Negro in appearance. His trading involved both slaves and ivory.—Ed.]

Tip's control over the central Congo was rock solid, mainly because he was supported by so many local black chiefs who did the actual capturing of their fellow Africans for the slave trade industry.

Efforts to dislodge him had largely failed, and in 1887, the Welsh explorer Henry Morton Stanley—then employed by the Belgian king in Africa—proposed that Tip be made governor of the Stanley Falls District in the Congo Free State.

Tip accepted the suggestion, and agreed to submit to the authority of the Congo Free State. In this way, it was hoped to bring an end to his slave trading activities. However, it soon became clear that Tip had no intention of cooperating with the pesky Europeans and their silly ideas of ending slavery. After several minor clashes with the Congo Free State forces, Tip retired to Zanzibar—but was succeeded by his son Sefu bin Hamid (died October 20, 1893), who turned out to be even more ferocious than his father. [Tip owned some 10,000 slaves, and went on to write his memoirs.—Ed.]

Hamid quickly took the offensive against the Congo Free State, and in March 1892, his forces attacked European outposts. The Congo Arab War now started in earnest.

ARAB AGGRESSION

By October 1892, bin Hamid led an army of 500 Arab commanders from Zanzibar, and a ground force of 10,000 Africans, against the Congo Free State's army, called the *Force Publique*, which was led by a Belgian colonial civil servant and soldier, Francis Dhanis.

The Force Publique consisted of volunteers from the Belgian army, and from officers of other European nationals" armies, especially Britain, Scandinavia, Italy, Switzerland, Britain and the U.S.A., but, even along with their African auxiliaries, numbered less than half of their opponents.

To add to the Force Publique's woes, Rumaliza, who had at least 100,000 loosely affiliated African

tribesmen under his command, came to bin Hamid's aid, formally joining the growing response against the European-led forces.

Open warfare broke out in November 1892, when bin Hamid built a fort on the Lomami River, a direct provocation to the European forces. The Force Publique attacked as expected, and after a hard-fought struggle, the Arab armies were forced to retreat.

TECHNOLOGICAL SUPERIORITY

Although heavily outnumbered, the European-led forces had decided to march against both bin Hamid and Rumaliza, relying on their technological superiority—which included six cannon and at least one machine gun.

The Arabs and Africans, not being able to develop sophisticated weapons of their own, still relied upon swords and antiquated muskets as their main weapons.

It was mainly thanks to the advanced European technology that the Force Publique managed to clinch a number of battles. As a result, by early 1893, many of Rumaliza's incursions had been forced back.

That year, however, saw Rumaliza and bin Hamid launch repeated attacks upon European outposts all over eastern and central Congo, with their forces concentrated on the anti-slavery columns under Captain Alphonse Jacques at the fortress of Albertville on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

Those attacks all ultimately failed, however, and the European-led counterattacks led to one victory after another for the anti-slavery forces, most notably at the battles of Nyangwe, Kasongo and Stanley Falls.

The European-led force's victor march was spoiled only by Force Publique Commandant Pierre Ponthier's death while leading an attack on Rumaliza's forts near Nyangwe in June of that year.

THE WAR TURNS

Rumaliza launched a counterattack in October 1893 and initially had some success. However, the Force Publique recovered well and defeated the renewed slaver assault. The war had now definitively turned against the Arabs.

The anti-slavery forces drove east and engaged the Arab-led forces on the Luama River, west of Lake Tanganyika, late in October. During this battle, bin Hamid was killed, a blow that utterly demoralized the remaining Arab and African forces.

Rumaliza, now trapped in his main fort, sent an appeal to Zanzibar for reinforcements, but a European attack in east Africa destroyed those plans.

In January 1894, the besieging Force Publique got lucky when one of their shells hit Rumaliza's ammunition store. The resulting explosion and fire destroyed the Arabs' last stronghold, and most of his soldiers were killed in the resulting battle.

The remaining Arab forts, now cut off, surrendered in quick succession. Rumaliza managed to escape, however, and fled into the interior, never to be seen again by a European.

The war against the Arabs in the Congo had been won, and the Muslim slave trade there formally ended in 1894.

UNWELCOME TRUTHS REVEALED

All of this is told in fascinating detail in Hinde's book, which includes many now politically incorrect views that are anathema to the modern liberal establishment, such as:

- the fact that nearly all the Africans in the Congo basin were voracious cannibals as late as the 1890s [slaves were preferred over animal meat—Ed.];
- the fact that the slave trade was conducted with equal ferocity by both Africans and Arabs alike; and
- the fact that a vicious anti-white racist sentiment was always bubbling up among the natives, resulting in repeated attempts to exterminate all Europeans in the area, missionaries, doctors or otherwise.

Hinde also offers interesting information about hippopotami and other wildlife, and the discovery of the pygmies, who inhabited the jungle even before the Negroes.

As the foreword to Hinde's book states:

> During the present [19th] century, many circumstances have combined to make the Zanzibar Arabs the most noted slave-hunters and slave-dealers in the world. ...
>
> The political geography of the Upper Congo Basin has been completely changed, as a result of the Belgian campaign among the Arabs.
>
> Despite their slave-raiding propensities during the 40 years of their domination, the Arabs have converted the Manyema and Malela country into one of the most prosperous in central Africa ... and yet the Arabs have left the Malelas perhaps the most inveterate cannibals on the face of the globe.
>
> Had the attempt of the Arabs succeeded, it is probable that the free state would have been replaced by a Mohammedan empire analogous to that of the khalifa in the Sudan.
>
> But circumstances combined against the Arabs; and in their attempt to obliterate the white man's influence in central Africa they precipitated their own downfall, and brought about the destruction of a power which, though not so indicated in our maps, was virtually an independent rival of the Congo Free State. ❖

Arthur Kemp is a Rhodesian-born scholar and the editor and publisher of *The Congo Arab Slave War* by Sidney Langford Hinde, one of the commanders of the European-financed force sent to end the thousand-year-old Arab slave trade in Africa. This astonishing book tells of the little-known Congo-Arab War of 1892 to 1894. Softcover, 136 pages, #791, $14 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.

UK News Outlet Agrees: Rudolf Hess Was Silenced

By John Tiffany

National Socialist peace envoy Rudolf Hess died still in prison in 1987, aged in his 90s. The establishment said it was suicide—that the old man had succeeded in hanging himself with an electric lamp cord.

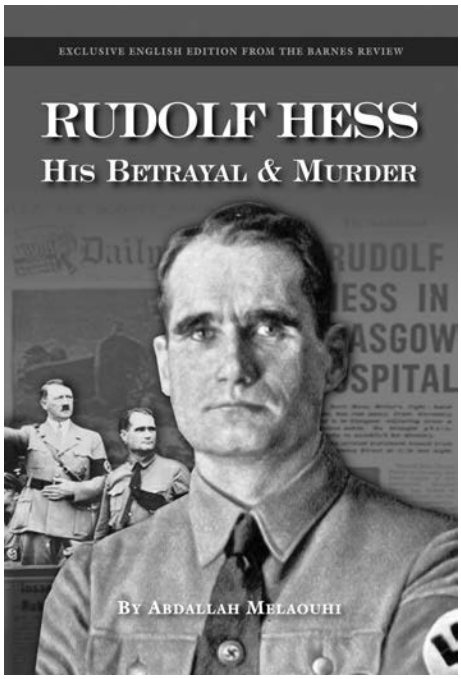
Hess's prison surgeon, Hugh Thomas, supplied Scotland Yard with the names of two British agents who allegedly murdered the venerable lieutenant of Adolf Hitler in the notorious Spandau Prison in Berlin, where Hess was guarded by the British, French, Soviets and Americans on a rotating basis as a prisoner of World War II, Cahal Milmo reported in the *Independent*. The motive was to stop Hess from divulging wartime secrets.

The British killers were disguised as U.S. servicemen, according to Thomas.

Released under the Freedom of Information Act, a 1989 report by Detective Chief Superintendent Howard Jones—kept secret for nearly 25 years—says Thomas supplied him with the names of two suspects originally revealed by a UK government employee responsible for training secret agents.

The death at 93 of Hess had long been seen by many as suspicious. The story is that he hanged himself with a "wire flex," but skeptics said he was too feeble to commit suicide, and the "farewell note to his family"—offered as proof of his desire to commit suicide—was written 20 years earlier and so had nothing to do with his death.

Thomas also claimed that the prisoner known as Hess was not the real Hess but an imposter sent by the Nazis



to Britain in 1941. The real Hess was shot in the left lung during World War I, and Thomas observed that the prisoner had no corresponding scar.

At the height of the war—a war Hitler never wanted—Hess flew solo to the UK in hopes of meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchill to negotiate peace. On landing, he said his name was Alfred Horn and asked to meet with the duke of Hamilton, but had no ID papers. Imposter theorists say the crashed plane of "Alfred Horn" had different markings from the plane in which Hess had departed from Germany.

Hess—if Hess he was—in later years seemed to feign amnesia and refused to answer questions. He acted nervous when his secretaries visited him in prison and after refusing to see his wife and son for years, he acted distant when they finally did see him in 1969. Hess's surviving son believes the prisoner was a double.

However, the imposter theory is not generally accepted in the Revisionist community, because the purpose of the bizarre game has never been satisfactorily explained.

In any case, the man known as Hess could not have hanged himself, thanks to his rheumatoid arthritis. His guard was mysteriously distracted at the time of the death, and the cord used to asphyxiate him was ordered destroyed, along with the "summerhouse" or greenhouse in which the body was found.

There was an autopsy, at which the coroner found evidence of a struggle, pointing to foul play.

The murder came on August 17, 1987, as Hess was about to be released by the Soviets, it has been claimed.

Jones wrote that Thomas had "received information that two assassins had been ordered on behalf of the British government to kill Hess in order that he should not be released and free to expose secrets concerning" a plot to overthrow the Churchill government.

The director of public prosecutors, Sir Allan Green, advised the murder investigation be dropped.

Hess, in 1941 Germany's No. 3 man, was a confidant of Hitler from early years. Hitler dictated much of his famous book *Mein Kampf* to him while imprisoned in the 1920s.

To get the whole story, order a copy of TBR's R*udolf Hess: His Betrayal and Murder* by Abdallah Melaouhi, Hess's personal medical aide. This English edition is sold and published exclusively by TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 for $25 minus 10% for subscribers. ❖

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

GLAD TO SEE SEABROOK IN TBR

I want to thank you for all your hard and excellent work throughout 2017. I've gobbled up every issue throughout the year from cover to cover with delight. I especially enjoyed your "Defending Dixie" issue. I can never get enough of certain subjects and the Southern War for Independence is one of them. When it comes to history, I am insatiable. I am also glad to see you are offering books by the illustrious Lochlainn Seabrook.

I am incensed at what is being done to try to shut TBR down. It shows how despicable and scared certain factions are in the light of truth. They fear the loss of their controlling grip on our thoughts and actions. I have been with you since issue No. 1 and, God willing, until I croak. I have archived and carefully preserved every issue and hope to pass them on. As someone with lots of time on my hands, reading is one of my favored pastimes and TBR is the crown jewel of my subscriptions. I would like to see more about communist history. I have been seeing communist propaganda posters around my neighborhood. Young protest marchers are burning the American flag and openly displaying the communist flag. News reports are careful not to show this, and young folks do not know the terror they are inviting. I would hate to exit this life watching my country fall to a Bolshevik revolution.

Deano Fehrman
Washington

GET SEABROOK OUT OF TBR!

You've made my decision as to how much donation to send TBR easy by printing that anti-Christ nonsense by Lochlainn Seabrook in the November/December 2017 issue. ["Aerial Phenomena in the Bible."—Ed.] You get less than nothing! You are to cancel my subscription immediately and you'll get no donations, no orders and no further support unless you print a retraction, repudiate that demonic, pagan wacko anti-Christ Jew and delete all of his books from your catalog!

Eric Jones
Alabama

DON'T SCOFF AT ABUSE STORIES

People may scoff at John Tiffany's child trafficking article in the May/June 2017 issue of TBR, but these things are actually happening all the time.

Richard Roberts, the federal prosecutor who convicted Joseph Paul Franklin in his first murder trial, has been forced down from his position as chief judge in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia after a witness in that case, Terry Elrod Mitchell, accused him of raping her during the trial. If Franklin had not been executed by the state of Missouri in 2013 on a separate set of murder charges, this would have been grounds for vacating his federal murder convictions.

Ms. Mitchell, acting under a new Utah law that allows victims of child sexual abuse to file suits long after the crimes occurred, has claimed in her lawsuit that, in 1981, as he prepared her to testify against Franklin, Roberts repeatedly raped her in a nearby hotel, and represented to others that she was his "girlfriend," though she was only 16, and he was 28 at the time. Utah authorities later investigated the rapes, but, as the age of consent was 16 at the time, and Mitchell was a child with a history of sexual abuse, and Roberts was a federal prosecutor, they refused to take the case.

Roberts, though, in response to the allegations, has admitted to having a sexual relationship with Mitchell but has argued that it was consensual, despite his position of authority over her and her position of vulnerability. Ultimately, Mitchell testified to having seen two of her friends shot down by Franklin in Salt Lake City during his time as the "Bushwhacker," a serial killer who murdered at least 40 mixed-race couples.

Roberts's sexual abuse of Mitchell now casts doubt on the veracity of the government's evidence in the Utah Franklin case and raises the question of whether or not Mitchell was coerced into giving false testimony.

Roberts's official position in the D.C. courts is at an end, but he now joins a long list of pedophiles, like former U.S. Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert, or former President Bill Clinton himself, a frequent guest on Jeffrey Epstein's pedophile island, who have been outed after serving in senior positions in the U.S. government.

William A. White
Political Prisoner

LOSING THE WAR

If you are in a war and you don't know it, you will lose. If you are of the white race of European origin you are in a war, and you are losing. It is a genocidal war of racial extinction. All races and ethnic groups can form associations promoting their own agendas, but not white people. Any attempt to promote a white cultural agenda is met with loud screeches of bigot, racist, fascist, white supremacist, or any of the other derogatory terms in the lexicon of the destroyers.

Others can claim pride in their race, ethnic background, or even their sexual preference, but white pride is vile racism.

News media show white people as the perpetrators of hate crime but never victims. Crime news items where racial identity is unavoidable and the crime is black on white, the news story will carry the disclaimer, "this is not being viewed as a hate crime." Filthy "gangster rap" songs sold to young people are filled with calls to kill whites while white people are being criminally prosecuted for using racial epithets.

White reproduction worldwide is now below replacement level, as President Bill Clinton so cheerfully noted: "You will soon be a minority in America." Non-whites are now flooding all areas of the world where white people are or were the dominant race.

Gloria Steinem and Betty Friedan, the pied pipers of feminism and women's liberation, have done their best to convince women, that being housewives nurturing children and dependent on the support of brutish males is a demeaning fate. With dependable birth control and on-demand abortion, this attitude is a formula for genocide if adopted by enough women.

Al Edwards
Via email

TBR subscribers: Remember you get 10% off all book purchases.

ORDER BOOKS / DONATE / TOTAL YOUR ORDER

Item #	Book/Video Item Description	Qty	$ Each	$ Total
	TBR U.S.A. GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS		$46	
	$29.30 donation in U.S. to TBR get *Mussolini's War*			
	$48.30 donation outside U.S. to TBR get *Mussolini's War*			

ENTER YOUR BOOK SUBTOTAL here:	
TBR SUBSCRIBERS—TAKE 10% OFF	
SUBTOTAL	
INSIDE U.S.—ADD DOMESTIC S&H ON BOOK ORDER SUBTOTAL	
OUTSIDE U.S.—ADD FOREIGN S&H ON BOOK ORDER SUBTOTAL	
RENEW MY TBR SUBSCRIPTION FOR ____ YEAR(S) @ $_____	
MAKE A DONATION TO THE BARNES REVIEW	
ORDER TOTAL	

PAYMENT METHOD: ❑ Check ❑ Money Order ❑ Cash ❑ Credit Card

Card # _____

Expires _____ *Sec. Code _____ Signature _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

DAYTIME CONTACT PHONE (OPTIONAL): _____

❑ WILLS & TRUSTS INFO: Check the box if you'd like WILLS & TRUSTS information.

*NOTE: Must have security code to process charges.

TOLL FREE ORDERS LINE
(FOR ORDERING ONLY)
Call toll free to charge.
1-877-773-9077
Mon.-Thu. 9 am to 5 pm ET

DOMESTIC S&H Charges
Orders up to $50: **$5**
From $50.01 to $100: **$10**
Over $100: **$15**

DOMESTIC Priority Mail:
DOUBLE the above charges.

FOREIGN S&H Charges:
Minimum charge for one book is $24, global air—all countries outside the U.S. For all other rates, call 202-547-5586 or email sales@barnesreview.org.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS:
$46 EACH INSIDE U.S.

***DEDUCTING 10%**
TBR subscribers may deduct 10% off the costs of products (books and videos) from TBR Book Club.

FOR FASTEST SERVICE
Order by calling 1-877-773-9077 toll free OR remove this ordering form and mail to fulfillment address: TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order products & subscriptions online at BarnesReview.com. A one-year domestic subscription to TBR is $56. Canada and Mexico are $75 per year. All other nations are $90 per year sent via air mail.

Send a TBR gift subscription to a friend: Gift rate just $46 in the U.S.

CODE TBR28

AVAILABLE EXCLUSIVELY FROM THE BARNES REVIEW!

MUSSOLINI'S WAR

VOLUME 1: THE TRIUMPHANT YEARS

Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Adolf Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in World War II. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Anglo-American morale, while undermining Axis cooperation.

The Duce's failings, real or imagined, were inflated and ridiculed; his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Italy's bungling navy, ineffectual army—as cowardly as it was ill-equipped—and air force of antiquated biplanes were handily dealt with by the Western Allies. So effective was this disinformation campaign that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted, even by otherwise well-informed scholars and students of World War II.

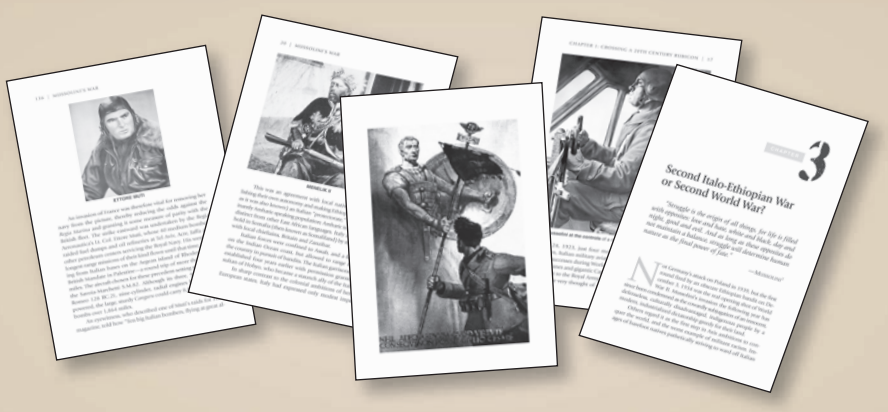
But a closer examination of original, often neglected, recently disclosed source materials presents an entirely different picture. They shine new light, for example, on the impressive successes of Italy's military on the sea, in the air and on land. Contrary to popular mainstream portrayals, Italy's military was a superior fighting force.

NEW FROM TBR

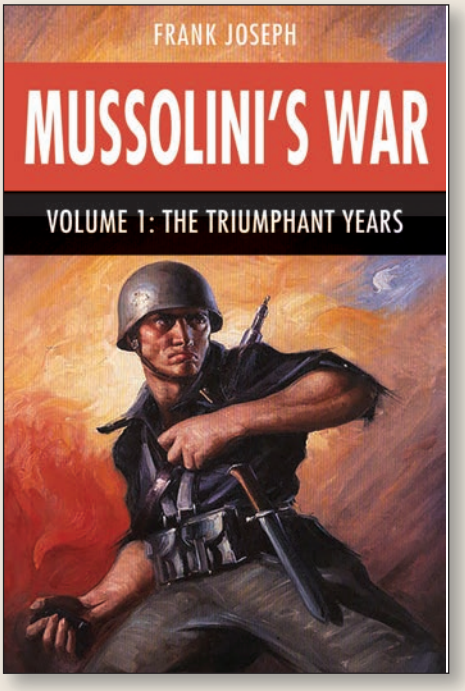
These and numerous other disclosures combine to debunk lingering propaganda stereotypes of an inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces and their allegedly inept commanders and supreme leader. That dated portrayal is rendered obsolete by a true-to-life account of the men and weapons of *Mussolini's War: Volume I—The Triumphant Years.*

MAKE THIS BOOK A REALITY . . .

Make your donation to TBR's publishing efforts today and get your copy of this groundbreaking work of Revisionist history in the process. The manuscript for *Mussolini's War: The Triumphant Years* is just about ready to go to the printer, but we need your help to get this project across the finish line. Help The Barnes Review make this important book a reality by pre-ordering your copy today. The book will be 273 pages with more than 40 historic photos. The list price will be $27 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers = $24.30) plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Thus, for a $29.30 contribution to TBR, we will ship donors inside the U.S. a copy as soon as *Mussolini's War: The Triumphant Years* comes off the press, which we estimate to be in less than a month. Outside the U.S. we must charge $24 S&H plus the discounted subscriber price of the book for a total of $48.30.



A selection of just five of the 273 pages of *Mussolini's War: Volume I.*

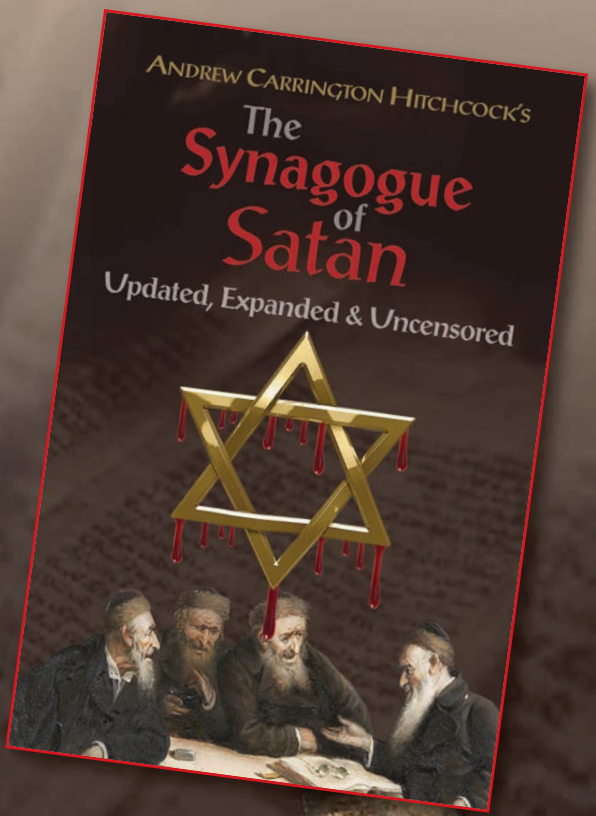


Call 202-547-5586, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 to make a larger donation to our book publishing efforts. Be sure to mention your donation is for *Mussolini's War* and mail it to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

UPDATED, EXPANDED AND UNCENSORED

The Synagogue of Satan

Last remaining copies of this exclusive TBR edition!

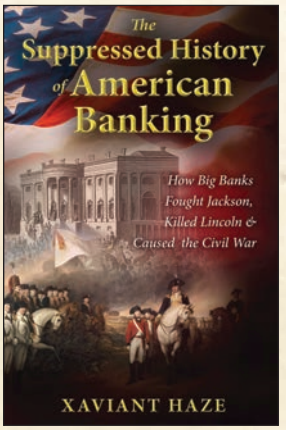


$35 minus 10% for subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. First 11 people who call will get the last copies and then it will be gone! Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge!

The Suppressed History of American Banking

How Big Banks Fought Jackson, Killed Lincoln and Caused the Civil War

New! In this startling investigation into the suppressed history of America in the 1800s, Xaviant Haze reveals how the Rothschild Banking Dynasty fomented war and assassination attempts on four U.S. presidents, and how and why it began the War of 1812. The author reveals how the War of 1812 began after Congress failed to renew a 20-year charter for the Central Bank. After the war, the ensuing debt forced Congress to grant the central banking scheme another 20-year charter. The author explains how this spurred General Andrew Jackson—fed up with the central bank system and Nathan Rothschild's control of Congress—to enter politics and become president in 1828. Citing the financial crises engineered by the banks, Jackson spent his first term weeding out Rothschild agents from the government. After being re-elected to a second term with the slogan "Jackson and No Bank," he became the only president to ever pay off the national debt. When the Central Bank's charter came up for renewal in 1836, he successfully rallied Congress to vote against it. Details Andrew Jackson's anti-bank presidential campaigns, his war on Rothschild agents within the government and his successful defeat of that central bank.



The author goes on to explain how, after failing to regain their power politically, the Rothschilds plunged the country into the Civil War. He shows how Abraham Lincoln created a system allowing the United States to furnish its own money, without need for a central bank, and how this led to his assassination by a Rothschild agent. With Lincoln out of the picture, the Rothschilds were able to wipe out his money system, which plunged the country into high unemployment and recession and laid the foundation for the later formation of the Federal Reserve—a banking scheme still in place today. Softcover, 240 pages, #781, *$16* minus 10% for subscribers.

Highlights:

- Reveals how the Rothschild Banking Dynasty fomented war and assassination attempts on four presidents in order to create the Federal Reserve Bank.
- Explains how the Rothschild family began the War of 1812 because Congress failed to renew a 20-year charter for their Central Bank as well as how the ensuing debt of the war forced Congress to renew the charter.
- Details Andrew Jackson's anti-bank presidential campaigns, his war on Rothschild agents within the government, and his successful defeat of the Central Bank.
- Reveals how the Rothschilds spurred the Civil War and were behind the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

ORDERING: Softcover, 240 pages, 79 B&W illustrations, #781, *$16* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu., 9-5 ET or visit our online shop at BarnesReview.com for more books and videos.

New book from Carolyn Yeager & The Barnes Review Book Club

The Artist *Within* the Warlord

. . . An Adolf Hitler You've Never Known

Meet the Adolf Hitler you never knew. In the pages of this extraordinary book you will do just that. Prize-winning architect Hermann Giesler was an intimate of Adolf Hitler and was acquainted with many of the principal players in Hitler's Third Reich government and in the NSDAP. As Hitler's frequent guest at his two secret military headquarters—*Wolfsschanze* and *Werwolf*—during the war years, Giesler became a trusted confidant to whom the Supreme Commander could unburden himself as the two worked together drafting city-wide building ideas for Munich and Linz. Hitler's artistic nature needed that creative outlet. It refreshed him after a day filled with making the hard decisions of a modern-day warlord. Giesler reveals to us the extent of the artist in Hitler, how it affirmed itself in his character and influenced his world view (*Weltanschauung*). Just as Giesler promised in his memoir, *Ein Anderer Hitler*, you will learn of "another Hitler" from the one you've been taught to hate. You'll come to know the authentic Hitler—Hitler the artist and humanist. Softcover, 244 pages, #796, *$25* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. From TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to order or visit BarnesReview.org.